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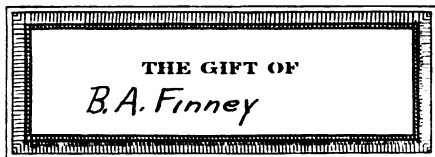
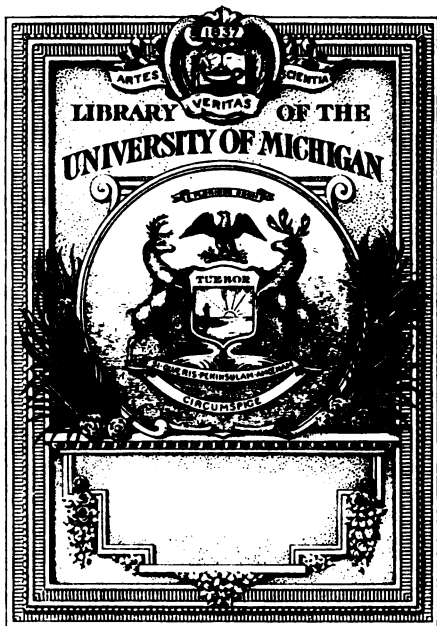
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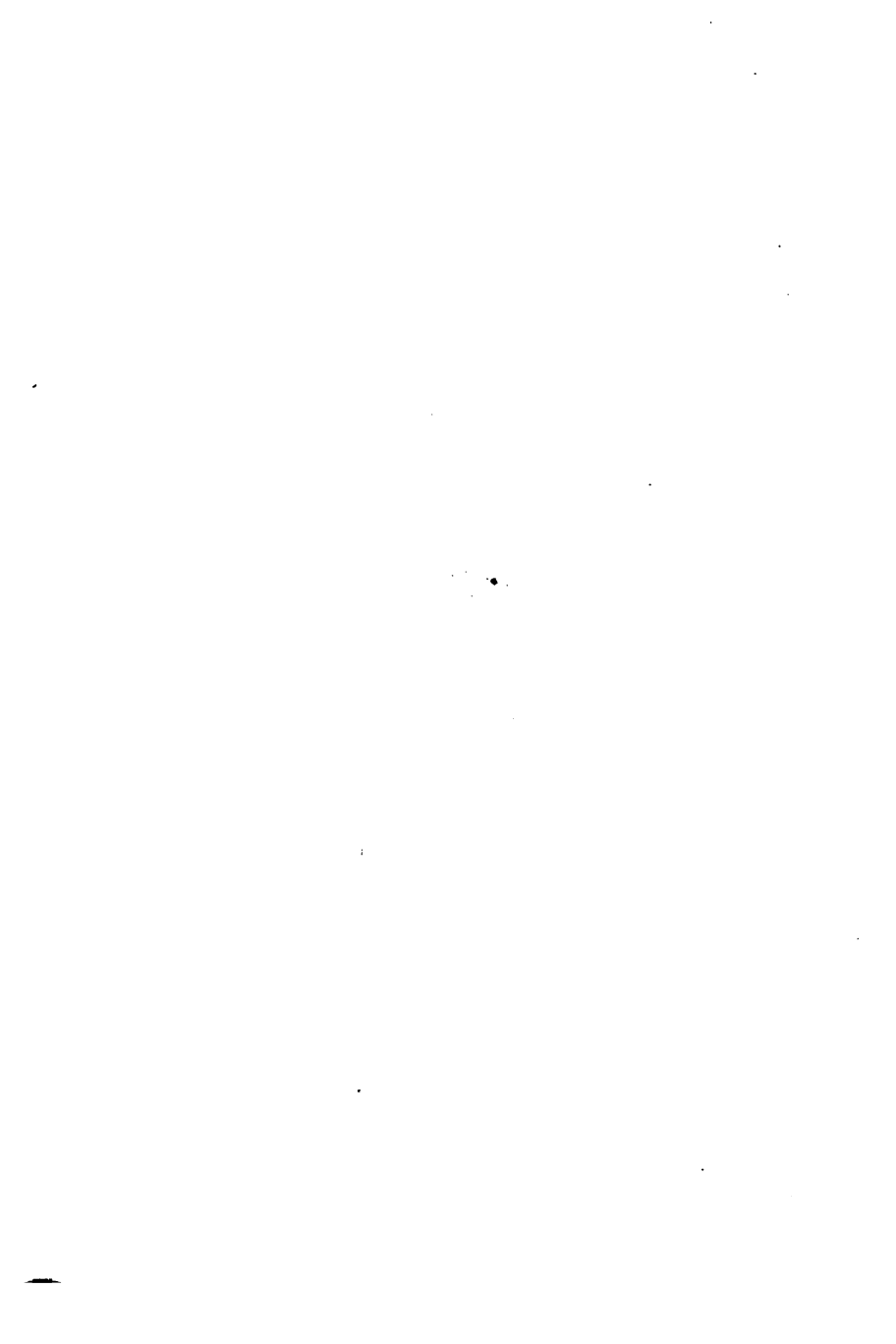


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Boston Public Library.

HANDBOOK

FOR THE

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA

June 14-27

1902



Presented to Members of the A. L. A.
by the Local Committee

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Public Library, Salem, Mass.

The Association was founded at Philadelphia on October 6, 1876, with a membership of sixty-four. It was incorporated December 10, 1879. Up to April 1st, 1902, 2,432 members have been enrolled (men, 991; women, 1,265; libraries, 71), and the present membership numbers 1,075. It has held 23 conferences, and has twice participated in an international conference at London. It aims by organization to effect needed reforms and improvements; by co-operation to lessen the labor and expense of library administration; by discussion to utilize the experiments and experience of the profession; by meetings to promote acquaintance and *esprit de corps*. Any one engaged in library work may become a member by paying the annual fee of \$2.00.

It is interesting to note that of the sixty-four who organized the Association, fifteen are still active members. Of these, Mr. C. A. Cutter, of the Forbes Library,

Northampton, has the highest record of attendance in the Association, having been present at twenty conferences. It is hoped that his record will this summer become of age.

The Boston and Magnolia Conference.

Outline of Program.

Saturday, June 14th to Monday, June 16th.

Members will meet at 9 A.M. at the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, reached by electric cars for Arlington, Brighton, Brookline, Cambridge, Newton, and Watertown from Park Street subway station. Those taking elevated trains from North Station will change at Park Street to surface cars named; no additional fare, and no transfer check needed. During these days members can visit the libraries of Boston and vicinity, and points of historic interest. See list of libraries on page 9.

Committee on Excursions. Members of the committee will be in attendance in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on Saturday, Sunday (from 2 until 10 P.M.) and Monday, and will be pleased to aid and advise delegates wishing to visit places of interest in the vicinity of Boston.

Museum of Fine Arts (Copley Square, opposite the Public Library). The Trustees of the Museum invite all members of the A. L. A. to visit the museum during the conference. The presentation of the A. L. A. badge will secure free admittance. The Museum is open, *free to all*, on Saturdays and Sundays.

Harbor Excursion. By kindness of His Honor Mayor P. A. Collins, arrangements have been made

for a Harbor Excursion on Monday, June 16th, in the city boat, J. PUTNAM BRADLEE. The boat will start at 2 o'clock from Eastern Avenue Wharf, and will go as far as Boston Light, giving ample opportunity to view points of interest in the Harbor and along the North and South shores, and returning at about 5 o'clock.

Cars will be taken in front of the Library at 1.30 o'clock.

Seeing Boston. Monday, June 16th. An Observation Electric Car will start in front of the Public Library at 10 and 2 o'clock for a tour of two hours through Boston and the suburbs, covering all the important and interesting part of Boston, Charlestown, Somerville, Brighton, Cambridge and Brookline, passing the Bunker Hill Monument, Harvard College, etc. A competent guide is provided for each car. The expense for this excursion is borne by a "Friend of Librarians."

Tickets for the boat and car excursions may be had on application to Mr. Otto Fleischner, Boston Public Library. Applications ought to be made before June 1st.

Monday, June 16th, to Friday, June 20th.

Sessions at Magnolia. Monday evening will be devoted to an informal social gathering. The first business session will be Tuesday forenoon. The President's address will be on Tuesday evening.

Saturday, June 21st, to Friday, June 27th.

Post Conference.

New England contains so many and so varied features of interest to visitors from other sections of the country that it has been thought best this year to plan several post conference excursions.

Many will prefer to spend their time in Boston and vicinity, visiting libraries and points of historic interest. Any member of the local committee will be ready to give all possible information regarding these and parties will be arranged for the more important places, such as Concord, Plymouth, etc., if sufficient numbers express a desire to visit them.

Two longer excursions have been planned :

1. *White Mountains.* This has been arranged to embrace the most striking features of the region at a minimum of time and expense. Owing to the early date special arrangements with hotels, railroads, etc., will have to be made, and members must register early.

2. *Mount Desert.* This trip includes the most beautiful part of the coast of Maine and three days at Bar Harbor, from which drives and walks will be taken to the mountains and along the shores of Mount Desert Island. Early registration for this trip is necessary in order to secure staterooms.

Full particulars of both these excursions are given in the program sent to members.

The Local Committee.

James L. Whitney, Boston Public Library, chairman ; C. K. Bolton, Boston Athenæum, Secretary ; F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co. ; W. L. R. Gifford, Cambridge Public Library ; W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library.

Entertainments and Excursions: Otto Fleischner, Boston Public Library, Chairman ; S. A. Chevalier, Boston Public Library ; Geo. A. Denison, care Merriam Co., Springfield ; Miss Abby L. Sargent, Medford Public Library ; Miss A. Smith, Somerville Public Library.

Private Houses: Miss T. E. Macurdy, Boston Public Library, Chairman ; Miss N. E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Board ; Miss M. D. McGuffey, Boston Public Library.

Handbook: W. H. Tillinghast, Harvard College Li-



Mt. Washington from Intervale.

Loaned by the Boston and Maine R. R.



brary, Chairman; F. Richmond Fletcher, Library Bureau; W. C. Ford, Boston Public Library; F. W. Lee, Boston Public Library; A. C. Potter, Harvard College Library.

Visit to Cambridge: W. C. Lane, Harvard College Library, Chairman; Miss L. R. Albee, Fogg Art Museum; Walter B. Briggs, Harvard College Library; Miss E. D. Fuller, Episcopal Theological School; W. L. R. Gifford, Cambridge Public Library; T. J. Kiernan, Harvard College Library; Miss E. W. Withey, Harvard College Library.

Local Transportation: Lyman P. Osborn, Peabody Institute Library, Peabody, Chairman; C. W. Ayer, Brockton Public Library; T. F. Currier, Harvard College Library.

Post Conference: G. M. Jones, Salem Public Library, Chairman; L. P. Osborn, Peabody Institute, Peabody; John Ritchie, Jr., Boston.

Hotel Rooming: F. W. Faxon, Boston Book Co., Chairman; W. G. Forsyth, Boston Public Library; J. G. Moulton, Haverhill Public Library.

Reception at Stations: L. L. Ward, Boston Public Library, Chairman; Frank C. Blaisdell, Boston Public Library; Charles Cobb, Library Bureau; L. P. Lane, Boston Public Library; Richard Ray, Jr., Young Men's Christian Union, Boston; E. H. Virgin, Harvard College Library.

Badge: Miss N. E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Board.

Press: S. W. Foss, Somerville Public Library, Chairman; Nina E. Browne, A. L. A. Publishing Board; T. F. Currier, Harvard College Library; Miss F. Mabel Norcross, Somerville Public Library; Lindsay Swift, Boston Public Library.

Reception Committee: W. W. Bishop, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. S. Bradley, Madison, Wisconsin; Johnson Brigham, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss E. G. Browning, Indianapolis, Ind.; W. P. Cutter, Washington, D. C.; Miss Linda

Eastman, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Sarah Goding, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss M. E. Hazeltine, Jamestown, N. Y.; Miss Anne Wallace, Atlanta, Georgia. And the Reception Committee of the Massachusetts Library Club: C. C. Soule, C. K. Bolton, Miss N. E. Browne, Miss A. G. Chandler, F. W. Faxon, Mrs. G. M. Jones, F. O. Poole, Mrs. M. A. Sanders, Miss A. S. Sargent, Miss E. P. Thurston, Mrs. W. H. Tillinghast, Dr. G. E. Wier.

The principal books relating to Boston and the neighboring towns.

The region of interest includes the city of Boston, the summer resort Magnolia on the southern shore of Cape Ann, the cape itself, and the twenty-five miles or so of coast lying between these points, and known to Bostonians as the North Shore. The Massachusetts Library Club will have at Magnolia a collection of the best books and maps dealing with eastern Massachusetts, and it is hoped that these will be of service to members of the Conference who wish to make excursions. Meanwhile a few of the leading books may be mentioned here.

The most condensed account, but one of the most convenient, is in Baedeker's "United States" (New York, Scribner). More full is "New England," by M. F. Sweetser (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "Twentieth century trolley trips; Boston," by Katherine M. Abbott (Boston, C. B. Webster. Ten cents), a very convenient guide, including the country north and south of Boston, Concord, Lexington, etc. See also "Book of New England legends and folk-lore," new edition, by S. A. Drake (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.); "Nooks and corners of the New England coast," by S. A. Drake (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.). For the immediate neighborhood of Boston by far the best work is "Walks and rides in the coun-

try round about Boston," by E. M. Bacon. (Published for the Appalachian Mountain Club by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) See also "Historic mansions and highways around Boston," by S. A. Drake (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.). For Boston:—"Boston, illustrated" by E. M. Bacon (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.); "Guide to metropolitan Boston" (Boston, G. H. Walker); "Historic Boston and its neighborhood," E. E. Hale (New York, Appleton),—a child's book, but useful for "grown-ups"; "The story of Boston," by A. Gilman (New York, Putnams); "Boston," by H. C. Lodge (London, Longmans, Green & Co.). See also the older and larger works: "Rambles in old Boston," by E. G. Porter (Boston, 1887); "A topographical and historical description of Boston," by N. B. Shurtleff (Boston, 1871); "History and antiquities of Boston, 1630-1770," by S. G. Drake (Boston, 1856, 1857). For the North Shore in particular:—"Romance and reality of the Puritan coast," by E. H. Garrett (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.); "The North Shore of Massachusetts," by Robert Grant (New York, Scribners). For the South Shore:—"The Pilgrim shore," by E. H. Garrett (Boston, Little, Brown & Co.). The railroads (Boston & Maine; New York, New Haven & Hartford) issue descriptive, illustrated booklets, which they will send on receipt of postage. In many of the towns local guide books are to be had.

Libraries in Massachusetts.

Of the 353 towns of Massachusetts 351 have free use of a public library and in 272 the library is owned and controlled by the town. There are 4,221,290 volumes in the public libraries of the state, with a home circulation of 8,221,641 (population, 2,805,346). Other secular libraries contain over 2,500,000 volumes, and religious libraries about 850,000 more. The great majority of these books will be found within an hour's ride from Boston, that is, between Worcester and the sea. The libraries of

Providence, R. I., must be included among the books easily accessible from Boston.

A full account of all the public libraries of the state, with views of most of the buildings, is given in "The free public libraries of Massachusetts, compiled by Henry S. Nourse," which is appended to the "Ninth report of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts," 1899. The most recent statistics of volumes, circulation, and receipts and expenditures will be found in the "Twelfth report of the Commission," 1902.

The following list contains the names of libraries within 12 to 15 miles of Boston, and those within about the same distance from the coast northward to Magnolia. It also contains the names of libraries at a greater distance which are likely to be of interest to members of the Association. It will be observed that the roll includes libraries of all sizes, from the Boston Public Library to libraries of a couple of thousand volumes. A small library will sometimes repay a visit better than large libraries.

The figure after the name of the library denotes the distance in miles from Boston (by railroad). Then follow the name of the librarian and the number of volumes. A + is added to the number of volumes when it has been taken from printed sources.

AMHERST COLLEGE LIBRARY. (98) W. I. Fletcher, 75,-
000. +

ANDOVER MEMORIAL HALL LIBRARY. (23) B. Holt, 16,-
052.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Rev. W. L. Ropes.
53,400.

ARLINGTON. ROBBINS LIBRARY. (7) Miss E. J. Newton.
17,400.

BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (16) Miss C. M. Corey.
5,907 +

BELMONT PUBLIC LIBRARY. (6) Mrs. N. F. S. McCabe.
11,000.

BEVERLY PUBLIC LIBRARY. (18) Miss M. P. Smith. 20,-
000.

Boston.

- AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES. (Mass. Hist. Soc. Bldg., Boylston Street.) 26,000+.
- APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB. (Tremont Building.) 1,000+.
- BOSTON ATHENAEUM. (10 1-2 Beacon Street.) C. K. Bolton. 200,000.
- BOSTON BAR ASSOCIATION. A. M. P. Porter. 7,836+.
- BOSTON COLLEGE. (Harrison Avenue.) Rev. T. J. Gasson. 50,000.
- BOSTON LIBRARY SOCIETY. (Boylston St. Place.) Miss L. M. Eaton. 37,681+.
- BOSTON MEDICAL LIBRARY. (8 The Fenway.) Dr. J. R. Chadwick. 35,000.
- BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. (Copley Square.) J. L. Whitney. 812,000.
- BOSTON SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY. F. Batchelder. 25,629+.
- BOSTON UNIVERSITY. (Somerset Street.) 26,450+.
- BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR. (State House.) H. G. Wadlin. 15,000+.
- CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY. (14 Beacon Street.) 42,358+.
- DIRECTORY LIBRARY. (155 Franklin Street.)
- GENERAL THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY. (53 Mt. Vernon Street.) Rev. G. A. Jackson. 20,000.
- HARVARD MUSICAL ASSOCIATION LIBRARY. (1 West Cedar Street.) Mrs. M. M. Barlow. 4,342+.
- MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY. (Boylston Street and Fenway.) Dr. S. A. Green. 43,000.
- MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. (Massachusetts Avenue and Huntington Avenue.) 10,000+.
- MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. (Boylston Street.) R. P. Bigelow. 57,418.
- MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE. (State House.) F. H. Fowler.

- MASSACHUSETTS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH. (State House.) Dr. S. W. Abbott.
- MASSACHUSETTS STATE LIBRARY. (State House.) C. B. Tillinghast. 115,000.
- NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC GYNEALOGICAL SOCIETY. (18 Somerset Street.) W. P. Greenlaw. 57,000.
- PERKINS INSTITUTE AND MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND. (South Boston.) Miss S. E. Lane.
- SOCIAL LAW LIBRARY. (Pemberton Square.) F. W. Vaughan. 33,000.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. (Boylston Street.) 6,000+.
- YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION. (48 Boylston Street.) R. Ray, Jr. 15,410+.
- BRAINTREE. THAYER PUBLIC LIBRARY. (10) Miss A. M. Arnold. 13,261+.
- BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (4) Miss L. M. Hooper. 59,000.
- CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (4) W. L. R. Gifford. 60,-759.
- EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL. Miss E. D. Fuller. 15,000+.
- HARVARD UNIVERSITY. W. C. Lane. 575,888+.
- MIDDLESEX LAW LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. J. L. Ambrose. 35,000+.
- RADCLIFFE COLLEGE LIBRARY. Miss C. A. Farley. 17,300.
- CANTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. (16) Mrs. L. D. Downes. 10,-700+.
- CHELSEA. FITZ PUBLIC LIBRARY. (5) Miss M. J. Simpson. 14, 755.
- COHASSET FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (22) Miss S. B. Collier. 6,839+.
- CONCORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (20) Miss H. W. Kelley. 33,000.



Cambridge Public Library.



DANVERS. PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY. (21) Mrs. E. D. Patch. 21,000.

DEDHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. (11) Miss F. M. Mann. 17,-609+.

DEDHAM HISTORICAL SOCIETY. 5,000+.

ESSEX. BURNHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. (29) Miss J. H. Woodman. 3,800+.

EVERETT. PARLIN MEMORIAL LIBRARY. (4) Miss E. L. Johnson. 15,250.

FAIRHAVEN. MILLICENT LIBRARY. (61) D. B. Hall. 16,000+.

FALL RIVER PUBLIC LIBRARY. (52) W. R. Ballard. 59,-336+.

GEORGETOWN PEABODY LIBRARY. (31) Miss S. T. Noyes. 9,724+.

GLOUCESTER. SAWYER FREE LIBRARY. (31) Miss R. S. Webber. 15,000.

HAVERHILL PUBLIC LIBRARY. (33) J. G. Moulton. 65,-000+.

HINGHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. (18) H. Fearing. 10,500+.

HYDE PARK PUBLIC LIBRARY. (9) Miss E. Ainsworth. 18,000+.

IPSWICH FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (28) Miss L. A. Caldwell. 11,550+.

LAWRENCE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (27) W. A. Walsh. 52,741.

LEXINGTON. CARY LIBRARY. (12) Miss M. P. Kirkland. 20,526.

LINCOLN PUBLIC LIBRARY. (17) Miss H. H. Howes. 7,-060+.

LOWELL. CITY LIBRARY. (26) F. A. Chase. 65,000.

LYNN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (12) J. C. Houghton. 62,-000.

LYNNFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY. (15) Miss E. W. Green. 1,659+.

MAGNOLIA LIBRARY. (27) Miss E. T. Thornton. 4,515.

- MALDEN PUBLIC LIBRARY. Miss L. A. Williams. (5)
40,000.
- MANCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY. (25) Miss D. L. Bing-
ham. 10,500.
- MARBLEHEAD. ABBOT PUBLIC LIBRARY. (18) Miss M.
G. Brown. 15,000.
- MEDFORD PUBLIC LIBRARY. (6) Miss M. A. Sargent.
25,000.
- MELROSE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (7) Miss C. M. Worthen.
13,600.
- METHUEN. NEVINS MEMORIAL LIBRARY. (30) Miss H.
L. Crosby. 15,209+.
- MIDDLETON. FLINT PUBLIC LIBRARY. (25) S. A.
Fletcher. 5,430+.
- MILTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. (7) Miss G. E. Forrest. 13,-
000+.
- NAHANT PUBLIC LIBRARY. (12) Miss M. W. Perkins.
13,254.
- NANTASKET PUBLIC LIBRARY. (21) Miss W. Clark. 1,-
450+.
- NATICK. MORSE INSTITUTE LIBRARY. (18) Miss M. R.
Partridge. 19,763+.
- SOUTH NATICK. BACON FREE LIBRARY. Mrs. A.
Williams. 6,000+.
- NEEDHAM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (13) Miss R. J. Dunn.
6,275+.
- NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (57) G. H. Tripp.
75,035+.
- NEWBURYPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY. (40) J. D. Parsons. 38,-
000.
- NEWTON FREE LIBRARY. (7) Miss E. P. Thurston. 61,-
423.
- NORTHAMPTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. (105) Miss C. S. Laid-
ley. 31,843+.
- FORBES LIBRARY. C. A. Cutter. 81,500+.
- PAWTUCKET, R. I., FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (41) Mrs.
M. A. Sanders. 20,300+.

PEABODY INSTITUTE LIBRARY. (18) L. P. Osborn. 38,-
 000
 SUTTON REFERENCE LIBRARY. Miss A. F. Daniels.
 3,585.
 PLYMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY. (38) Miss N. Thomas.
 13,500.
 PROVIDENCE, R. I., PUBLIC LIBRARY. (45) W. E. Foster.
 99,520.
 BROWN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. H. L. Koopman.
 110,000.
 JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY. G. P. Winship. 15,-
 000.
 PROVIDENCE ATHENAEUM. J. L. Harrison. 64,000.
 RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY. C. S. Brigham.
 20,000. (60,000 pams.)
 STATE LAW LIBRARY. 26,500+.
 QUINCY. THOMAS CRANE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (8) Miss
 A. L. Bumpus. 21,000+.
 RANDOLPH. TURNER FREE LIBRARY. (15) Dr. C. C.
 Farnham. 16,019+.
 READING PUBLIC LIBRARY. (13) Miss L. S. Cox. 8,-
 840+.
 REVERE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (7) Miss H. T. Fenno. 8,000+.
 ROCKPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY. (35) Miss E. M. Dann.
 4,500.
 ROWLEY FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (32) Miss C. N. Mig-
 hill. 2,527+.
 SALEM PUBLIC LIBRARY. (16) G. M. Jones. 43,000.
 ESSEX INSTITUTE. Miss A. G. Waters. 85,330
 (295, 115 pams.).
 SALEM ATHENAEUM. T. P. Richardson. 24,000.
 SAUGUS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (10) Miss E. E. New-
 hall. 5,863+.
 SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (3) S. W. Foss. 55,000.
 SPRINGFIELD. CITY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (99) H. C.
 Wellman. 118,326+.

- STONEHAM FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (13) Mrs. M. H. Boyce. 9,181+.
- SWAMPSCOTT PUBLIC LIBRARY. (13) Miss S. L. Honors. 7,770+.
- TOPSFIELD TOWN LIBRARY. (26) A. M. Dodge. 8,300.
- TUFTS COLLEGE LIBRARY. (5) Miss H. L. Mellen. 43,000.
- WAKEFIELD. BEEBE TOWN LIBRARY. (10) Mrs. H. A. Shepard. 14,259.
- WALTHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY. (10) Mrs. M. E. Bill. 27,954.
- WATERTOWN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (8) S. F. Whitney. 27,300.
- WELLESLEY FREE LIBRARY. (15) Miss J. F. Jennings. 12,055+.
- WELLESLEY COLLEGE LIBRARY. Miss L. B. Godfrey. 53,000.
- WENHAM PUBLIC LIBRARY (23) B. H. Conant. 3,586+.
- WESTON TOWN LIBRARY. (14) Miss E. S. White. 13,245+.
- WEYMOUTH. TUFTS LIBRARY. (12) Miss C. A. Blanchard. 20,651+.
- WINCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY. (8) Miss C. A. Quimby. 14,717.
- WINTHROP PUBLIC LIBRARY. (5) Miss F. L. Pomroy. 6,522+.
- WOBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY. (11) W. R. Cutter. 44,000.
- WORCESTER FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY. (44) S. S. Green. 138,000.
- AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY. E. M. Barton. 110,000.
- CLARK UNIVERSITY. L. N. Wilson. 20,000. Page.
- COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS. 13,000+.
- WORCESTER CO. LAW LIBRARY. Dr. G. E. Wire. 21,000.
- WORCESTER SOCIETY OF ANTIQUITY. 16,000+. Page.

Leading Libraries in New Hampshire.

CONCORD PUBLIC LIBRARY. Miss Grace Blanchard. 24,520.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. N. F. Carter. 18,000.

STATE LIBRARY. A. H. Chase. 74,400.

DOVER PUBLIC LIBRARY. Miss C. H. Garland. 28,000.

MANCHESTER CITY LIBRARY. Miss F. Mabel Winchell. 46,600.

PORTSMOUTH PUBLIC LIBRARY. R. E. Rich. 16,472.

PORTSMOUTH ATHENAEUM. 24,000+.

HANOVER. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE LIBRARY. Prof. M. D. Bisbee. 90,000.

NASHUA PUBLIC LIBRARY. Miss Harriet Crombie. 18,000.

In Maine.

AUGUSTA. STATE LIBRARY. L. D. Carver. 68,000.

BANGOR PUBLIC LIBRARY. Mrs. M. H. Curran. 49,823.

BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Miss C. S. Green. 22,622.

BRUNSWICK. BOWDOIN COLLEGE. George T. Little. 72,213.

PORTLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY. Miss A. C. Furbish. 50,519.

MAINE HISTORICAL SOCIETY. H. W. Bryant. 13,950.

WATERVILLE. COLBY UNIVERSITY. E. W. Hall. 37,100.

The Massachusetts Library Club.

This Association, which includes the neighboring State of Rhode Island, was founded in 1890. It holds three or four meetings annually, and is assisted in its work by three local and affiliated clubs. Membership is acquired by payment of an initiation fee of 50 cents and an annual fee of the same amount. ("Handbook of the library clubs of Massachusetts issued by the Massachusetts Library Club, January, 1901.")

Officers of the Massachusetts Library Club.

President, HILLER C. WELLMAN, Springfield, Mass.

Secretary, G. E. NUTTING, Fitchburg.

Treasurer, MISS T. E. MACURDY, Boston.

Recorder, MISS N. E. BROWNE, Boston.

Bay Path Library Club.

President, MISS M. ANNA TARBELL, Brimfield.

Secretary, MISS M. D. THURSTON, Leicester.

Treasurer, MISS E. HOBBS, Brookfield.

Western Massachusetts Library Club.

President, GEORGE STOCKWELL, Westfield.

Secretary, MISS IDA FARRAR, Springfield.

Treasurer, MISS A. J. HAWKES, Williamsburg.

Cape Cod Library Club.

President, CHARLES F. SWIFT, Yarmouthport.

Secretary, MISS M. N. SOULE, Hyannis.

Treasurer, MISS E. C. NYE, Barnstable.

Boston.

Railroad Stations.—The Boston & Maine and its branches, the Fitchburg and Central Massachusetts, enter the *North Station* on Causeway Street, whence local trains can be taken to northern and western suburbs. A branch of the elevated street railroad runs along Atlantic Avenue to the *South Station*, at the foot of Summer Street, the terminus of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R., and the Boston & Albany; local trains run to the southern and western suburbs. The Providence division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. and the B. & A. R.R. have stations

(*Back Bay, Trinity Place, and Huntington Avenue*) near Copley Square and the Public Library, where all trains make a stop. See "Baby Path-finder" (10 cts.), "Nickel Path-finder," issued monthly.

Street Railroad.—The whole system, surface, subway, and elevated, is controlled by the Boston Elevated R.R. The Elevated Road proper runs from Sullivan Square, Charlestown, on the north, to Dudley Street, Dorchester, on the south, with a branch through Atlantic Avenue. The Subway extends from Causeway Street, opposite the North Station, to Pleasant Street, near the corner of Shawmut Avenue and Tremont Streets, with a branch up Boylston Street, to the Public Garden. It is used by both surface cars and elevated trains. The Subway station at the corner of Tremont and Park Streets is the central station for connections between the various surface lines and the elevated. In general, one fare (5 cts.) pays for transportation from one suburb through Boston to another suburb. Cars stop only at posts marked by a white band. The "Nickel Path-finder" gives at the end the routes and times of the various lines.

N. B.—On Monday, June 16, members of the A. L. A. will be given an electric car ride about Boston and vicinity. See page 5.

Observation cars "Seeing Boston" leave the Thorndike Hotel (Boylston Street, opposite Public Garden; waiting room in the hotel) at 10 A.M. and 2 P.M., and make in two hours the tour of Boston, Charlestown, Somerville, Brighton, Cambridge, Brookline, accompanied by a guide. Special cars may be secured for particular trips.

Steamboats.—Boats make frequent trips to Revere Beach, Nahant and Nantasket Beach (Rowe's wharf); daily excursions to Gloucester, Plymouth and Provincetown. N. B.—On Monday, June 16, the city government will give to members of the A. L. A. a free steamboat trip about the harbor. See page 5.

Restaurants.—There are restaurants connected with

the principal hotels, such as the Revere House (Bowdoin Square), American House (54 Hanover Street), Young's Hotel (Court Street), the Parker House (School Street), Bellevue (21 Beacon Street), opposite the Boston Athenæum, Adams House (553 Washington Street), Touraine (corner of Boylston and Tremont), Thorndike (240 Boylston Street, opposite the Public Garden entrance to the subway), Brunswick (cor. of Boylston and Clarendon Streets), Vendome (cor. of Commonwealth Avenue and Dartmouth Street), Victoria (cor. Dartmouth and Newbury Streets), Nottingham (25 Huntington Avenue, near the Public Library), Lenox (cor. Boylston and Exeter Streets). One of the best separate restaurants is Marston's (25-27 Brattle Street, with an entrance from 17 and 19 Hanover Street. Meals à la carte). Among very many others are, Weber's (25 Temple Place), Cook's (23-33 Avon Place), in the shopping district; Marliarve's (11 Bosworth Street, off Bromfield), Mieusset's (840 Washington Street), Vercelli's (10 Hayward Place); these three serve table d'hôte meals, and allow smoking. At 264 Boylston Street, nearly opposite Arlington, is the Women's Educational and Industrial Union with a restaurant for women; at the cor. of Boylston and Clarendon Streets is the Oak Grove Farm restaurant; at 408 Boylston the Lee Catering Co. Thompson's Spa (219 Washington Street, near Old South Church) is a well known lunch counter; another is the Ideal (on Franklin Street), and Marston has one (for women only) near R. H. White's. There is a restaurant at the North Station, and the South Station has a lunch counter on the ground floor and a good restaurant above—reached by an elevator.

Publishers and Booksellers.

A number of the leading firms have convenient rooms which they place at the service of members (see advertisements). Among book-shops may be mentioned: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park Street; Little, Brown & Co., 254

Washington Street; Ginn & Co., 29 Beacon Street; D. C. Heath & Co., 110 Boylston Street; Lee & Shepard; D. Lothrop & Co.; Damrell & Upham, cor. School and Washington Streets ("The old corner bookstore"); Appleton and other New York houses have agencies in Boston; W. B. Clarke, Park Street, under the church; C. E. Lauriat Co., 301 Washington Street; De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., "The Archway," 365 Washington Street. *Second-hand dealers:* G. E. Littlefield, 67 Cornhill; N. J. Bartlett & Co., 28 Cornhill, and others on Cornhill; P. K. Foley, Bromfield Street; C. E. Goodspeed, 5a Park Street; Burnham's, under the Old South Church. *Auction rooms:* Libbie & Co., 646 Washington Street. *Law Books and Periodicals:* The Boston Book Co., 83 Francis Street. *Foreign books:* T. H. Castor, 23 School Street; C. A. Koehler, 149 Tremont Street. The beautiful building of the Youth's Companion, 201 Columbus Avenue, is worthy of a visit, as are the printing establishments of the Riverside Press, and Ginn & Co. in Cambridgeport, and the University Press on Mount Auburn Street, near Harvard Square (not connected with the College). A Pearl Street car marked "Riverside," which passes the Boston Public Library, runs to the Riverside Press. (Do not confuse with the boating resort, "Riverside," on the upper Charles River.) The Merry-mount Press, D. B. Updike, 104 Chestnut Street, is well known.

The City.

Boston (population, 560,892) lies on the shore of Boston Harbor, an inlet of Massachusetts Bay, and extends from the mouth of the Mystic river to the mouth of Neponset river. The settlers, under Winthrop, in 1630, occupied the peninsula between Charles river and the harbor; it was then connected with the mainland by an isthmus no wider than the road which passed along it (the present Washington Street) and covered by high water, but successive filling in of the shallow waters has

entirely changed the original character of the site. The old city, the Boston of narrow and winding streets, and ancient buildings, what of it is left, lies within the limits of the old peninsula.

The Common and Beacon Hill.

The original peninsula had three hills: Beacon, and Copps, still existing, though lowered, and Fort, entirely removed. The name Trimountain, however, is derived, not from these hills, but from the original three peaks of Beacon Hill. On the Southern and Western slope of Beacon Hill is Boston Common (48 acres), set apart for public use in 1640; on a hill near the centre is the Soldiers' Monument, and near it the Frog Pond; by this pool the settlers found an elm tree, which survived until 1876. Not far from here was the house of William Blaxton (or Blackstone), the first white inhabitant (1623). The "long path," mentioned by Dr. Holmes in "The autocrat of the breakfast table," extends from Joy Street, on the hill, to Boylston Street. As one emerges from the Park Street Subway station, he is at the northeast corner of the Common. Directly in front is Park Street Church, well known for its unswerving orthodoxy. At the upper end of the block, where Beacon Street crosses the end of Park Street, is the site of the residence of George Ticknor, author of "History of Spanish Literature." Opposite, in the Common, facing Beacon Street, is the bronze memorial to Col. Robert Gould Shaw, commander of the 54th Massachusetts Infantry, the first regiment of negro troops raised by the government in the civil war. The monument is the work of St. Gaudens, and deserves (and enforces) careful study.

State House.

Across Beacon Street, on the present summit of Beacon Hill, 110 feet above tide-water, is the State House. It has recently undergone enlargement and restoration, but the

façade and much of the interior of the old portion remains as designed by its builder, Charles Bulfinch, at the close of the 18th century. In front are statues of Daniel Webster and Horace Mann. Within are Doric Hall, Memorial Hall, the legislative chambers, numerous administrative offices, and the State Library. In the House of Representatives may be seen the emblematic wooden codfish, the subject of a recent monograph ("A history of the emblem of the codfish in the hall of the House of Representatives; compiled by a committee of the House." Boston, 1895). The dome gives a fine view of the city and the harbor; it is brilliant with gilding, and at night lighted with rows of electric lamps. "Boston State-House is the hub of the solar system. You couldn't pry that out of a Boston man, if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a crow-bar," says Dr. Holmes, in the Autocrat.

State Library.

The State Library occupies the northern end of the extension (elevator), where it is beautifully housed. The librarian is Mr. C. B. Tillinghast, who is also chairman of the Free Public Library Commission of the State. The library was founded in 1826 and numbers now about 115,000 volumes, with nearly as many pamphlets. It is especially valuable in its collections of the laws, reports and official documents of the general and state governments, and its collection of foreign statutes, in which nearly all the larger countries of the civilized world are represented, compares favorably with that of any library known; the departments of political, social and economic science and of local history and genealogy are also fully represented.

"The Index of Current Events" begun in 1892 has become increasingly useful, and in connection with the articles on New England history and genealogy, which the library is now gathering through a clipping bureau, a

large mass of valuable historical matter which would otherwise be hidden is made accessible and useful.

Of special interest to visitors is the original manuscript of Governor Bradford's "History of Plimouth Plantation," incorrectly called, "The log of the Mayflower," which was recently transferred by England from the custody of the Bishop of London to that of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

There are also in the State House special collections of books in the offices of the State Board of Agriculture (room Nos. 134-136), the State Board of Health (Nos. 139-143), and the Bureau of Statistics of Labor (No. 250).

Those who are interested in the proper preservation of town records will be welcomed at the office of Mr. R. T. Swan, Commissioner of Public Records (room 104).

A guide book to the State House is sold (10 cts.) at the office of the Secretary of State (room 333) and the Sergeant-at-Arms (rooms 148-150).

At the left of the State House is the site of the residence of John Hancock (tablet), destroyed before the days of patriotic societies. On the right of the State House is a small park, with a monument in imitation of that which stood (35 feet higher) on the summit of the hill from 1790 to 1811. At 53 Mount Vernon Street (west of the State House) is the General Theological Library. (Librarian, Rev. George A. Jackson.) "This is a special library of theological books (20,000 vols.) circulated free to all clergymen in New England. Clergymen in Greater Boston have personal cards; outside, the books are issued through the local public libraries, already (within two years) 151 thus serve as distributing branches. When the low postage bill passes Congress we shall have practically all the public libraries for branches."

West End.

The streets behind the State House lead steeply to

Of plimoth plantation.

And first of I occasion, and I ndgements ther vnto; the which
that I may truly unfold, I must begine at I very roote & rise
of I same. the which I shall endeour to manifest in a plaine
style; with singuler regard vnto I simple truth in all things;
at least as ~~far~~ near as my slender I ndgements can attaine
the same.

1 Chapter

It is well knowne vnto I godly, and iudicious, how ever since I
first breaking out of I lighte of I gospell, in our Honorable, Na-
tion of England (which was I first of nations, whom I Lord adu-
ced ther with, after I yre darknes of popery which had couer-
ed & ouerspred I Christian world) what wars & wofull en-
sues since satan hath raised, maintained, and continued against the
saints, from time to time, in one sorte, or other. Some times by
bloody death & cruell torments, other times by imprisonmentes, banish-
ments, & other hard usages. As being loath his kingdom should goe
downe, the truth preuaile; and I Churches of god reuerse to that
anciente puritie; and recover their primatiue order, libertie, &
hewtie. But when he could not preuaile by these means, against
the maine truths of I gospell, but that they began to take rooting
in many places; being watered with I blood of I martires,
and blessed from heauen with a gracious encrease. He then be-
gane to take him to his anciente stratagemes, first of old against
the first Christians. that when by I bloody, & barbarous per-
secutions of I Heathen Emperours, he could not stoppe, & calu-
late the course of I gospell, but that it speedily ouerspred, with
a mountenfull celeritie, the then best known parts of I world.
He then begane to sow errors, heresies, and mountainfull
dissentions amongst I professors them selues (makinge upon them
pride, & ambition, with other corrupte passions, I ncidents to
all mortall men; yea to I saints them selues in some measure)
by which wofull effects followed, as not only bitter contentions, &
hardburnings, schismes, with other horrible confusions. But
satan took occasion, aduantage. Heely to I oynt in a number
of vile ceremonies, with many unprofitable Canons, & sectes
which came soon as flames, to many spots, & peccable
souls, euen to this day. So as in I anciente times, the persecu-



Cambridge Street, where electric cars run from Bowdoin Square over the West Boston bridge, now being replaced by an elaborate structure, to Cambridge. At the corner of Cambridge and Lynde Streets is the West Church, now a branch of the Boston Public Library. Among its ministers were Charles Lowell, father of James Russell Lowell, and Cyrus A. Bartol.

On Beacon Street, just beyond Park Street, is the brown stone building of the American Unitarian Association; nearly opposite is the new building of the Congregational House, with a valuable library illustrating the work of foreign missions. (The old and more familiar House is on the corner of Somerset Street.) Next to the Congregational House is the Boston Athenæum.

Boston Athenæum.

The Boston Athenæum had its origin in the "Monthly Anthology," a magazine first published in 1803. The persons interested in this periodical formed the Anthology Club, and collected a library which was incorporated in 1807 as the Boston Athenæum. Quarters were found first in Congress Street, then in Pearl Street (1821), and later in the present building at 10 1-2 Beacon Street (1849). For many years the Athenæum had a valuable art gallery, but the best paintings have been transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts.

The Athenæum is managed by trustees elected by its 1,049 shareholders, known as "proprietors." The income is derived from invested funds, and from an annual assessment upon each share in use. It possesses over 200,000 volumes, many of them rare; a large collection of Braun photographs and art works; files of early newspapers; the Bemis collection of works on international law, including State papers, etc., for the increase of which there is a substantial fund; one of the very best sets of United States documents in the country; the best collection in existence of books published in the South during the

civil war ; and a large part of George Washington's private library, with many works relating to the first President. The Stuart portrait of Washington now at the Art Museum is owned by the Athenæum.

Some famous men of New England have been proprietors of the Athenæum, including Edward Everett, Daniel Webster, Charles Sumner, Holmes, Parkman, and Prescott, and many famous books have been written beneath its roof. William F. Poole, who originated Poole's Index, was at one time its librarian. A history of the first half century of the Athenæum was written by Hon. Josiah Quincy.

A new building will soon be constructed for the Athenæum library on the northern corner of Newbury and Arlington Streets, overlooking the Public Garden. Provision will be made for 400,000 books.

Mr. Charles Knowles Bolton is the librarian.

At a meeting of the Library Committee, April 14, 1902, it was

"Voted, That the privileges granted to readers be given to members of the American Library Association, and to guests of the Association, during the meeting to be held at Boston and Magnolia, June 14-20, 1902."

On Somerset Street, which now leaves Beacon Street on the left, are the main offices of Boston University. This institution was founded in 1869, and has over 1,300 students ; the School of Theology is on Mount Vernon Street, the School of Law on Ashburton Place, the School of Medicine on East Concord Street. The President is Dr. Wm. F. Warren. Further along Somerset Street (No. 18) is the building of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, erected in 1806, enlarged in 1894. It contains a library of American genealogy, 57,000 volumes and many pamphlets ; the librarian is Mr. Wm. P. Greenlow. The building is open on week days, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. It can be reached conveniently by walking directly up the hill from the Subway station at Scollay

Square. On Somerset Street and Pemberton Square is the immense Suffolk Co. Court-House. The Social Law Library in the Court-House contains 33,000 volumes; it is open on week days from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. (Saturdays, 1 to 5 P.M.). Mr. F. W. Vaughan is librarian.

Business District.

Park Street Subway station lies on Tremont Street; parallel with Tremont, a block away, is Washington, the main street of Boston, typically narrow and winding in its progress through the central part of the town. Beyond Washington Street, to the harbor, extends the wholesale business region, the region of wool and leather, burnt over in the great fire of 1872, and rebuilt with broader streets. North and east from Park Street, beyond School Street, is the district of finance; while beyond, separated by the market, is the North End, rich in historic sites, but now the little Italy and the ghetto of Boston. The blocks along Tremont and Washington Streets, with the cross streets, Winter Street and Temple Place, and a certain "hinterland," form the heart of the shopping district, where the great department stores are found. Next to Park Street Church and back of the Boston Athenæum is the Old Granary Burial Ground (1660), where John Hancock, Samuel Adams, Paul Revere, Wendell Phillips, and the parents of Benjamin Franklin are buried. Here is the office of a local guide, who takes parties about historic Boston for a small sum. Opposite the church, at the head of Hamilton Place, is old Music Hall, now the home of vaudeville. To the north is Tremont building, and opposite the new Tremont Temple. Across School Street, at the corner of Tremont is King's Chapel, built in 1754; it is now a Unitarian church, but retains much of the Episcopalian form of service. The graveyard adjoining is the oldest in Boston; Isaac Johnson and Gov. Winthrop are buried here. The Boston Museum, marked by its rows of gas-globes (now sheltering the ubiquitous electric

lamps), is a famous theatre, where the memories of Warren and Mrs. Vincent are still fresh. On School Street (named for the Boston Latin School, which once stood here) is the Parker House, and the City Hall, with statues of Franklin (Greenough) and Josiah Quincy (Ball). Between School Street and Bromfield Street is a space of narrow passages where once stood the old Province House, described by Hawthorne. A fragment of wall is still pointed out. At the corner of School and Washington Streets is the "Old corner bookstore" (1712), once frequented by Hawthorne, Longfellow, Lowell and Holmes. It is now occupied by Damrell & Upham. On the other side of Washington Street, a little to the right, is the Old South Church, built in 1729, occupied as a riding school by the British in 1775, and warmed by fuel from Thomas Prince's library; in 1872 a rallying point for the firemen who here checked the northward progress of the great fire; in 1876 sold by the Society, but saved from demolition by certain patriotic women; now a museum of historical relics (admission, 25 cents; 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.), and headquarters of the Old South Historical Society, known to all librarians by its excellent work. Nearby, on Milk Street, Benjamin Franklin was born.

Old State House.

Following Washington Street northward through "Newspaper Row" brings one to the old State House, built in 1748, now restored nearly to its original condition and occupied by the Bostonian Society, which has formed a valuable collection of antiquities (open 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.). In the Council Chamber Otis made his speech on Writs of Assistance (1761). Behind the old State House is State Street, the Wall Street of Boston. Here, near the corner of Exchange Street, occurred, on March 5th, 1770, the riot known as the Boston Massacre; note the circle in the pavement, showing where the British soldiers fired. State Street leads past the United States Custom House



Old State House, Boston.



to Atlantic Avenue and the wharves, Long wharf, T wharf, Commercial wharf, Liverpool wharf (scene of the Boston Tea Party, Dec. 17, 1773) just north of the South Station, etc. Just beyond the old State House is Adams Square (Subway exit and entrance). On the left of this square, Cornhill and Brattle Street lead to Scollay Square (Subway entrance and exit). In this neighborhood stood the Brattle Street Church; a cannon ball from the American lines struck the tower and was long to be seen there. The ball is now in the cabinet of the Massachusetts Historical Society (page 33.) On the right, Dock Square opens up an intricate neighborhood of narrow lanes, and leads to Faneuil Hall,—the “cradle of liberty,” the scene of many famous public meetings, originally presented to the City by Peter Faneuil in 1742; rebuilt in 1763; enlarged in 1805. The lower story is occupied by a market; the Hall, open to visitors, is on the upper floor; above it is the armory of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. Beyond the Hall is Quincy Market, a long granite building.

North End.

From Adams Square, Washington Street extension, Hanover Street and Salem Street lead to the Old North, or Christ Church (Episcopalian), the oldest church building in the city (1723). It is generally believed that from the steeple of this church the lanterns were hung which enabled Dawes and Revere to give warning of the march of the British troops to Lexington. Another view, however, favors a church in North Square, demolished by the British. The church is open for inspection (Sexton, 25 cts.). It contains old communion vessels, and Houdon's bust of Washington, the first memorial of him set up in the country. Beyond the church Hull Street leads to Copps Hill burial ground (1659), where Increase, Cotton, and Samuel Mather are buried; also Daniel Manning, in a grave ten feet deep, as stated on his grave

stone. Those who have leisure may spend it in searching for the grave of the "Little Gentleman" of Dr. Holmes' "Professor at the breakfast table." "There is one sign by which, if you have been a sagacious reader of these papers, you will at once know it." On North Square Paul Revere lived and wrought. A pleasant marine park now borders the shore in front of Copps Hill. From Copps Hill one may return by the Elevated along Commercial Street and Atlantic Avenue to the immense South Station, at the foot of Summer and Federal Streets. At 530 Atlantic Avenue is the building of the Library Bureau, where the manufacture of cards and library supplies may be seen in operation. A walk of ten minutes through Summer Street and Winter Street will bring one again to the Park Street station of the Subway. Federal Street, if taken instead of Summer, leads to the huge building containing the Post Office on the ground floor, and above, the United States Sub-Treasury and the United States Courts.

From Park Street, following Tremont Street to the south, we pass St. Paul's Church and come to the corner of Boylston Street and the Hotel Touraine. The Colonial Theatre, on Boylston Street, occupies the site of the old Public Library Building. Opposite, or nearly opposite, is all that remains of one of the oldest burial grounds in the city. A block to the east brings one to Washington Street, along which from the south General Washington crossed the Neck and entered Boston after the evacuation by the British.

Back Bay.

Returning by Boylston Street, at the corner of Charles Street and Park Square, we come to the beginning of the made land and the more modern part of Boston. On the right is the Public Garden, with an equestrian statue of Washington by Ball, a pond and swan boats, and profuse floral decorations. From this point west the cross

streets run in alphabetical order, Arlington, Berkeley, Clarendon, etc. The main feature in this region is Commonwealth Avenue, midway between Boylston Street and the water, having a width of 240 feet, with a parkway in the centre bordered by double rows of trees. In the parkway are statues of Hamilton, William Lloyd Garrison, and, just beyond Massachusetts Avenue, one of Leif Ericson, by Miss Whitney. Next to the river is Beacon Street. At number 296 Dr. Holmes lived for a number of years. At number 255 was the home of Prescott, author of "Conquest of Mexico" and "Conquest of Peru." At number 270 is the building occupied by the University Club. On Newbury Street, just off Arlington, is the St. Botolph Club, where exhibitions of paintings are not infrequently held. At the corner of Arlington and Boylston Streets is the Arlington Street Church (Unitarian). Just beyond Berkeley Street is the building of the Boston Natural History Society (open from 9 P.M. to 5 P.M.; free Wednesday and Saturday; other days, 25c.). It contains collections and a library of over 25,000 volumes; Mr. F. Batchelder, librarian. Directly opposite is the building of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Institute of Technology.

Next beyond the Natural History Museum are two buildings of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, named after Presidents Rogers and Walker. Other buildings are on Trinity Place. This great technical school was founded in 1861, and has nearly 1,300 students. The President is Henry S. Pritchett. The library of the Institute (57,418 volumes, 16,143 pamphlets and maps) is under the charge of Mr. Robert P. Bigelow. It is open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., and Saturdays from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. This library is separated into ten departments, which are scattered through the various buildings. The general library is in the Rogers Building. It contains the Rotch Architectural Library, with collec-

tions of valuable photographs, lantern slides, etc. Boylston Street now widens into the triangular space known as Copley Square.

Copley Square.

At the corner of Clarendon Street is Trinity Church, the principal work of H. H. Richardson (1877). Within are stained glass windows by LaFarge, Burne-Jones and William Morris. On the southern side of the square is the Museum of Fine Arts (open from 9 to 5; Mondays, 12 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission, 25c.; free Saturday and Sunday). By vote of the Trustees, members are invited to visit the Museum; the A. L. A. badge will admit them without charge. Among the collections may be mentioned the Egyptian antiquities, and paintings of American artists, Allston, Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, and West, the Fenollosa collection of Japanese paintings, and the Morse collection of Japanese pottery. Across the western end of the square is the new building of the Boston Public Library. (See page 34.) Opposite the Museum, on Boylston Street, is the Second Church (Unitarian), of which Emerson was at one time pastor. On the corner of Dartmouth and Boylston Streets is the New Old South Church, with a tower 248 feet high. Copley Square is reached from Park Street station by any cars for Cambridge, Brookline, Brighton, Arlington, Newton, etc. It is also within a couple of minutes' walk from the railroad stations on Dartmouth Street (Back Bay, Trinity Court, and Huntington Avenue). Among other buildings of interest in this neighborhood are the Harvard Medical School, on the corner of Boylston and Exeter Streets; the Boston Art Club, at the corner of Dartmouth and Newbury Streets; the First Baptist Church, by Richardson, at the corner of Clarendon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, called the Brattle Street Church from the original home of the Society; the tower, with the statues representing the angels of Judgment with golden trumpets, is

a marked feature in the landscape; the South Congregational Church, at the corner of Newbury and Exeter Streets; pastor, Edward Everett Hale. Beyond Exeter Street is the train-yard of the Boston & Albany Railroad, and across it is Huntington Avenue and the large building of the Mechanics' Association. Boylston Street leads to Massachusetts Avenue; at the head of Boylston Street (8 Fenway) is the Boston Medical Library, erected in 1901. It contains 35,000 volumes, and is open week days from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Tuesdays and Fridays from 7 to 10 P.M. (librarian, James R. Chadwick, M.D.)

Massachusetts Historical Society.

At 1154 Boylston Street, corner of the Fenway, is the new building of the Massachusetts Historical Society, erected in 1898-99. This contains 43,000 volumes, besides a large number of pamphlets. It possesses a special collection of works relating to the War of the Rebellion, and many important manuscripts, portraits, and works of historical interest (librarian, Samuel A. Green, M.D.). The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, next to the American Philosophical Society, the oldest scientific body in the country, has its rooms in this building. Following Massachusetts Avenue to the left (south) we come to Huntington Avenue. On the west corner is the new Symphony Hall, and opposite it, the new building of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which has a library of over 10,000 volumes and a large number of pamphlets.

South End.

Returning to the intersection of Charles and Boylston Streets, we are at the opening of Park Square, with the statue of Lincoln and the Boston and Providence Railroad station, formerly the finest station in the city, but disused since the erection of the new South Station. On Columbus Avenue, leading from Park Square, is the Cadet's Armory, and at the corner of Berkeley Street the beautiful building

of the "Youth's Companion." Clarendon Street to Tremont takes one past the Boys' High and Latin School, the direct descendant of the oldest public school in the country. Further on, in the same direction, is the Cathedral of the Holy Cross (Roman Catholic) with a statue of Columbus in front, and, on Franklin Square, the New England Conservatory of Music. Returning along Washington Street, we pass, just before Dover Street, the narrowest part of the original isthmus connecting Boston with the mainland, strongly fortified in the days of the Revolution.

Boston Public Library.

During the Conference, the Lecture room of the Library, where the first session of June 14 will be held, will be the Boston headquarters for the Association, and an attendant will be present to give information. An illustrated Handbook of the library is sold in the entrance hall (15 cts.). Printed guides to the Abbey and Sargent paintings are supplied for the use of visitors.

The city was authorized to establish and maintain a public library, by act of 12 March, 1848; a board of trustees was constituted 24 May, 1852 (Edward Everett, president). The library was opened 2 May, 1854, in Mason Street; it removed to Boylston Street in 1858, with 70,000 volumes. In March, 1895, it occupied the building in Copley Square, and the central library and the branches then contained over 600,000 volumes.

Among its special collections are the Nathaniel Bowditch library of mathematics and astronomy; the George Ticknor library of Spanish and Portuguese literature; the Thomas Prince library of early Americana, books and manuscripts, given in custody to the library by the owners, the deacons of the Old South Church; the Barton library of Shakespearean and Elizabethan literature (one of the best existing); the John A. Lewis library of Americana; the library of John Adams (on deposit); the Chamber-

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-Eight.

An Act to authorize the City of Boston to establish a Public Library.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. The City of Boston is hereby authorized to establish and maintain a Public Library for the use of the inhabitants of the said City; and the City Council of the said City may, from time to time, make such rules and regulations for the care and maintenance thereof, as they may deem proper: *Provided*, however, that no appropriations for the said Library shall exceed the sum of five thousand dollars in any one year.

SECTION 2. This Act shall be null and void, unless it shall be accepted by the City Council of the said City of Boston, within sixty days from its passage.

House of Representatives, March 16, 1848.

Passed to be enacted.

FRANCIS B. CROWNINSHIELD,

Speaker.

In Senate, March 18, 1848.

Passed to be enacted.

ZENO SCUDDER, *President.*

MARCH 18, 1848.

Approved:

GEO. N. BRIGGS.



lain collection of autographs and extra-illustrated books; the Allen A. Brown library of music (one of the largest and best in America); the Franklin library of books by, or about Franklin, given by Dr. S. A. Green; the Galatea collection of books about women given by Colonel T. W. Higginson; the Codman collection of books relating to landscape architecture; the statistical department, including the library of the American Statistical Association. The Newspaper room is supported by a special fund of \$50,000, from William C. Todd. The library is open daily from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., except on four holidays. On Feb. 1, 1902, there were 72,902 card-holders, and 1,483,513 books were issued last year for home use. The main library and the branches contain about 812,000 volumes.

The present building was begun in 1888 and finished in 1895, and cost about \$2,400,000. It has a length of 225 feet, and a depth of 227 feet. The pedestals in front are for two groups of bronze statuary, by St. Gaudens. It is impossible here to describe the library and its organization or its decorations in detail. Visitors should provide themselves with the illustrated handbook. On the ground floor, at the left of the entrance, are the rooms of the Catalogue and Ordering departments; at the right are the newspaper and periodical reading-rooms, and the binding and printing departments, the latter containing two linotype machines. The wall paintings of the entrance hall in the second story are by Puvis de Chavannes. On the second floor is the issue department, at the right, adorned by the Abbey paintings of the Quest of the Holy Grail. At the left are the children's reading rooms, and beyond, the lecture hall. The entire front of the second story is occupied by Bates Hall (the main reference and reading room, 40 by 217 feet). With this connects the Catalogue room. On the floor above, the Hall contains the Sargent paintings, and beyond is the room of the Barton and Ticknor collections, the Fine Arts room, and other special reference libraries.

Branches and Stations.

The Boston Public Library is not a single isolated collection of books: it is a system of libraries, consisting of the Central Library and 10 branches and 22 stations. Besides these, deposits of books are sent to 44 schools, 33 engine houses, and 8 institutions, so that the total number of agencies is 117. The system is highly centralized. There is a daily delivery of books from the Central Library on cards to every branch and station. Books may be drawn at any branch or station and returned at any other. The buildings which the branch libraries occupy are not new. At all the branches but two, and at all the stations, there is free access to the shelves. The reading rooms are the larger and better equipped stations.

In the list given below the volumes given are those of the permanent collections. There is also at each station a deposit of 300 to 500 volumes, some of which are changed monthly.

The cars noted are those which may be taken at the Central Library. Hours: 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., except where otherwise noted.

Brighton Branch, 15,218 volumes. Holton Library Building, Academy Hill Road. (Any Brighton car.)

Charlestown Branch, 29,527 volumes. City Square, Charlestown. (Elevated cars going north.)

Dorchester Branch, 17,107 volumes. Arcadia, corner Adams Street. (Fields Corner cars.)

East Boston Branch, 12,623 volumes. 37 Meridian Street. (Subway and Atlantic Circuit cars to East Boston Ferry.)

Jamaica Plain Branch, 13,607 volumes. Curtis Hall, Centre Street. Hours, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. (Jamaica Plain cars.)

Roxbury Branch, 34,832 volumes. 46 Millmont Street. (Meeting House Hill car to Lambert Avenue.)

South Boston Branch, 15,520 volumes. 372 Broadway. (South Boston cars going east.)

South End Branch, 13,415 volumes. English High School Building, Montgomery Street. (Within walking distance of the Central Library.)

West End Branch, 12,514 volumes. Cambridge, corner of Lynde Street. (West End cars.)

West Roxbury Branch, 5,028 volumes. Centre, near Mount Vernon Street. Hours, 8 to 10 A.M., 3 to 6 P.M.; Saturdays, 8 P.M. N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R., Highland station.

The following delivery stations will serve as types:

Station C, South End Reading Room. 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 P.M. 683 volumes. 55 Berkeley Street. (Within walking distance of the Central Library.)

Station U, Ward Nine Delivery Station. 2 to 6 and 7 to 9 P.M. 322 volumes. 62 Union Park Street. Half-mile from Central Library.

Station W, Industrial School Delivery. 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 P.M. 67 volumes. 39 North Bennet Street. (Elevated going north to Adams Square, change for East Boston Ferry surface cars.)

Suburbs.

South Boston.

South Boston is an island, reached by electric cars from North Station or from Washington Street, corner of Summer (20 to 30 min.). Here is the well-known Perkins Institution for the Blind, founded by Dr. Howe in 1831. On Dorchester Heights is a small park and monument, marking the site of the fortifications erected by the American troops, March 3, 1776, whereby the evacuation of Boston by the British was enforced. At the eastern end of South Boston (City Point) is a marine park, with a long pier, and a bridge leading to Castle Island (Fort Independence).

Dorchester.

Dorchester, now a part of Boston, lies along the coast, and is reached by a number of electric lines from Park

Street, and North Station (40 to 50 min.). At Upham's Corner is one of the oldest burial grounds in New England, containing an inscribed stone dating from 1638. Here are buried Governor Stoughton, General Humphrey Atherton, and the father of Increase Mather. At Five Corners is the starting point of Massachusetts Avenue, which runs through Boston, Cambridge and Arlington to Lexington. Here, too, is the house in which Edward Everett was born.

Roxbury.

Roxbury is a southern suburb, now a part of Boston, and is reached by electric cars from the Subway stations or on Massachusetts Avenue (20 to 30 min.).

At the corner of Eustis Street is an old burying ground containing the Dudley tomb, where Gov. Thomas Dudley, Gov. Joseph Dudley and Chief Justice Paul Dudley are buried. Here also is buried Eliot, the Indian apostle. At Eliot Square is the Unitarian Church, on the site of the meeting house in which Eliot preached for forty-two years. Highland Street leads to the conspicuous water tower on the site of the old Roxbury upper fort, which is marked by a tablet. Just before reaching the water tower, we pass, on the right, a house crowning a mass of pudding stone. This was the home of William Lloyd Garrison.

Brookline.

Brookline, reached by electrics via Huntington Avenue (30 min.), or by steam cars, Newton Circuit of the Boston & Albany from the South Station, or Trinity Court is one of the most interesting and attractive suburbs of Boston. It is a region of fine estates and residences, and has the distinction of being the most populous and most wealthy town (for it is still under town government) in the country. The Public Library is on Washington Street, near Harvard Square, adjoining the Town House. The Reservoir and Newton Boulevard electrics

via Brookline village pass the library. Open week days, 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. The building dates from 1869. The library was founded in 1857, and is the first town library in the State established under the general statute for the foundation of free libraries. It was enlarged in 1888, and contains about 59,000 volumes. This library gives open access to the shelves for persons over eighteen years of age, to which use the building has proved well adapted. Special attention is called to the school reference room devoted to the use of school children, who receive regular instruction in the use of the library and help in connection with their lessons by a special assistant. The library has also a children's reading room, where books are issued to children who are too young to hold regular cards. It has a good collection of music scores, about 850 volumes. The circulation of these has been over two per cent of the whole circulation for the past year. It has a collection of about one thousand photographs of paintings stored in specially designed cabinets. Librarian, Miss Louisa M. Hooper.

Aspinwall Hill, about half a mile along Washington Street, is ascended by the Gardner Path, and has a fine view. Another fine view is obtained from Corey Hill, reached by Summit Street, off Beacon Boulevard.

West Roxbury.

Beyond Brookline is the West Roxbury district, extending toward Jamaica Plain (35 min.), the scene of the famous Brook Farm experiment. Here, too, is the Arnold Arboretum (page 51), and on Centre Street, West Roxbury Village, is the church of Theodore Parker, 1837-46. On the Brook Farm is Pulpit Rock, where John Eliot preached to the Christian Indians.

Cambridge.

Cambridge, first settled in 1631, is now a city of 92,000 inhabitants. It may be reached in twenty-five or thirty minutes by several lines of electric cars from Boston. (1)

The pleasantest route is by the cars running every few minutes from the Subway, via Boylston Street, the Harvard Bridge, and Massachusetts Avenue, to Harvard Square. (2) Other cars run from Bowdoin Square over the West Boston Bridge, via Main Street to Harvard Square, or via Broadway, also to the square. This latter line passes the Cambridge Public Library. (3) Cars run from the Northern Station for Harvard Square, via the Craigie Bridge and East Cambridge; this line also passes near the Public Library. (4) Another line of electrics runs from the Southern Station to Harvard Square.

Harvard College.

In 1636 the General Court founded the College; in 1638 John Harvard bequeathed to it his library and half of his property; in 1642 the first class was graduated. At present there are 1,983 students in the College and 4,142 in the University.

The principal buildings as they are seen by one entering the Yard from Plympton Street and crossing it diagonally toward the north are, on the right, the President's house, of brick; on the left the old President's house, of wood (Wadsworth House, 1726); in front, Gore Hall (the College Library), University Hall, of white stone (administration); opposite this, across the Yard proper, Massachusetts Hall, the oldest building (1720); Harvard Hall (1766); Hollis Hall; Holden Chapel (1744); Stoughton Hall; Holworthy Hall. At the north corner of the Yard is Phillips Brooks House, the centre of the religious and charitable work of the College; across the street is the Hemenway Gymnasium; beyond it, on the left, the Law School (Austin Hall), and behind, the Jefferson Physical Laboratory. In the Yard, beyond Holworthy, is the Fogg Museum of Art, where visitors may be interested to examine the method of storing and cataloguing the collection of photographs and lantern slides. Further on is the new building of the Department of





Harvard College Library.

Architecture. Across the street is Memorial Hall and French's statue of John Harvard. Entering the memorial transept, on the left is the dining hall, and on the right Sanders Theatre. From the further door of the transept we cross to Oxford Street, and a few rods bring us to (left) the new engineering building and (right) the University Museum. On the third floor is the unique collection of Blaschka glass models of flowers. Passing through the rooms devoted to comparative zoology, and leaving by the door on the court we see opposite the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology, and across the street the Divinity School and its Library. Returning toward Memorial Hall we pass the Semitic Museum and the Randall Dining Hall.

For details about the College, its buildings, collections, etc., visitors may be referred to the "Guide Book to Harvard University," published by the University.

Harvard College Library.

The Library is coeval with the College, but the present collection of books dates from 1764, when the old library was burned in old Harvard Hall. A few books escaped, among them one that had belonged to John Harvard. In 1838 Gore Hall was built; in 1877 the east wing was added; in 1897 old Gore Hall was remodelled, the lower part filled with a three-story stack, and the upper part devoted to a new reading room. The Library is again in need of more shelving, but its greatest need is seminary and private work rooms. There are about 387,000 volumes, 250,000 pamphlets and 20,000 sheet maps in Gore Hall; the libraries of the University, including 10 departments and 28 special reference libraries, contain in all 577,000 volumes. The purchasing and cataloguing of books for the special libraries and for most of the departments is done at Gore Hall. There are two catalogues, the official catalogue dating from about 1840, and the public catalogue dating from 1861; the latter is in two parts—

author and subject. Shelf classification is still in progress; the scheme is individual in character, agreeing neither with D. C. nor E. C.

Among the special collections are the books bequeathed by Thomas Carlyle, the library of Francis Parkman, the library and the letter files of Charles Sumner, the Angling books given by John Bartlett, the Sparks and the Lee papers, the Folklore collection, the Slavic collection and the works on the Ottoman Turks and the Latin East (including the library of Count Riant), largely the gift of A. C. Coolidge; the Dante collection, given by Professor Norton and the Dante Society of Cambridge; the Longfellow collection of American Poetry; the library of James Russell Lowell, etc.

Other points of interest in Cambridge may be briefly summarized; nearly all may be seen in a pleasant walk of less than two miles. Starting from Harvard Square, the visitor should notice in the wall of the building at the corner of Dunster Street the tablet indicating the site of the press of Stephen Daye, the first printer in the United States. Turning to the right, a few steps will bring one to the First Parish Church (Unitarian, erected in 1833). It stands directly opposite the College Yard, and was formerly closely connected with the College, for here for many years the Commencement exercises were held. Just beyond the Church is the old Cambridge burying ground, where are the graves of many of the early settlers of the town and early officers of the College. On the further side of the burying ground stands Christ Church (Episcopalian, built in 1761). During the Revolution, the Connecticut militia were quartered in this church. Across the street from Christ Church is the Common, with a soldiers' monument, and a bronze statue of John Bridge, one of the early worthies of Cambridge. The cannon around the monument were used by the American army in the Revolution. Continuing up Garden Street, at the corner of Mason Street, one comes to Rad-

cliffe College. The students make a somewhat restricted use of the Harvard College Library; the Radcliffe Library, in the Gilman Building, facing on James Street, is a working library of 17,300 volumes; it is open from 8.30 A.M. to 6 P.M.; Saturdays, 8.30 A.M. to 4 P.M. Librarian, Miss C. A. Farley; acting librarian, Miss L. A. Paton. At the intersection of the two streets is the Washington Elm, with a stone beneath it bearing an inscription written by Longfellow: "Under this tree Washington first took command of the American Army, July 3rd, 1775." At the other corner of Garden and Mason Streets is the Shepard Memorial Church (Congregational, built in 1871). Continuing through Mason Street, one comes at the corner of Brattle Street to the buildings of the Episcopal Theological School and St. John's Memorial Chapel. The library, of which Miss E. D. Fuller has charge, will be closed at the time of the Conference. The next house on Brattle Street beyond the school is the residence of Bishop Lawrence, and next to it stands Craigie House, long known as the home of the poet Longfellow. It is now occupied by his daughter. The house was built in 1759 by John Vassall, of Cambridge, England. Vassall was a Loyalist, and at the Revolution his property was confiscated and the house was used as headquarters by Washington for eight months, in 1775. In 1791, Andrew Craigie bought the house, and it was from his heirs that Longfellow purchased it in 1844. Opposite the house is the Longfellow Memorial Park. Half a mile further up Brattle Street, at the corner of Elmwood Avenue, is Elmwood, formerly the home of James Russell Lowell, and still occupied by members of his family. The house was built about 1760 by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Oliver, and during the Revolution it served as a hospital. A quarter of a mile beyond Elmwood is the gateway to Mount Auburn cemetery. There are more than thirty miles of driveways and paths in the cemetery. From the tower a fine view can be obtained. Among the

famous people buried in Mount Auburn may be named: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, James Russell Lowell, N. P. Willis, James T. Fields, Margaret Fuller, Charles Sumner, Edward Everett, Rufus Choate, William Ellery Channing, Phillips Brooks, Louis Agassiz, John Lothrop Motley, William Hickling Prescott, Jared Sparks, Charlotte Cushman, and Edwin Booth. From Mount Auburn return can be made to Harvard Square and Boston by electric cars, or direct to Boston by train from the Mount Auburn station of the Fitchburg Railroad.

The Cambridge Public Library is situated on Broadway, about five minutes walk from Harvard Square. It is open on week days, 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.; on Sundays, 2 to 10 P.M. The building was erected in 1889, and enlarged in 1894 and 1902. The library contains 60,759 volumes, including a special collection of books by Cambridge authors, and the Wyman medical library; there is a special reading room for New England local history and genealogy. Librarian, Wm. L. R. Gifford.

Near the library are the buildings of the Latin and English High Schools, and of the Rindge Manual Training School. Like the library building, this is a gift to the city by Frederick H. Rindge, of California. Another gift to Cambridge from Mr. Rindge, the City Hall, on Massachusetts Avenue, is passed by the cars between the Subway and Harvard Square.

Somerville.

Somerville, reached by several electric lines (30-40 min.) and by steam cars from the North Station, is an independent city, occupying a succession of hills and valleys, the principal height being Prospect Hill, one of the most prominent of the American fortifications, and distinguished as the spot where the Union flag was first hoisted, January 1st, 1776. The defeated British troops, on April 19, 1775, retreated over this hillside. On Central Hill, a part of Prospect Hill, are the city buildings and the

Public Library on Highland Avenue, best reached by Clarendon Hill cars, or by the Boston & Maine Railroad, Winter Hill station, two minutes from the library. The library contains 55,000 volumes, and is open daily from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. The building was erected in 1884, and enlarged in 1900. It has a special collection of Massachusetts town histories, and is noted for a house-to-house delivery of books, for which two cents per book is charged. It has open access to the shelves. S. W. Foss, librarian.

The old Powder House, originally a mill, but used for storing powder during the Revolution, is in the parkway, near the junction of Elm Street, Broadway and College Avenue.

Charlestown.

A narrow neck of land connects Somerville with Charlestown, one of the most interesting of the suburbs of Boston from the historical point of view; more easily reached by electrics from Park Street station. The objective, of course, is the Bunker Hill Monument, in a small park on the summit of what is properly Breed's Hill, marking the site of the famous battle. The monument was erected in 1825-42, and is 221 feet high (admission, 20c.). The view from the top is a fine one and will be enjoyed by those who are equal to the labor of the ascent (295 steps). Tablets mark the prominent points in the fight. On the eastern shore of Charlestown is the United States Navy Yard. Here lies the old frigate Constitution. In the old burial ground is a monument to John Harvard.

Chelsea.

A bridge over the Mystic connects Charlestown with Chelsea, but it is reached direct from Boston by ferry at the foot of Hanover Street, a pleasant sail. It contains a Naval Hospital and a Marine Hospital and the Massachusetts Soldiers' Home on the heights formerly known as

Powder Horn Hill, whence there is a beautiful view. The Fitz Public Library is on Broadway and Marlborough Street, and is passed by the cars of the Lynn & Boston Street Railroad (30 min. from Scollay Square). It contains about 15,000 volumes, and is open from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. Librarian, Miss M. J. Simpson.

Tufts College.

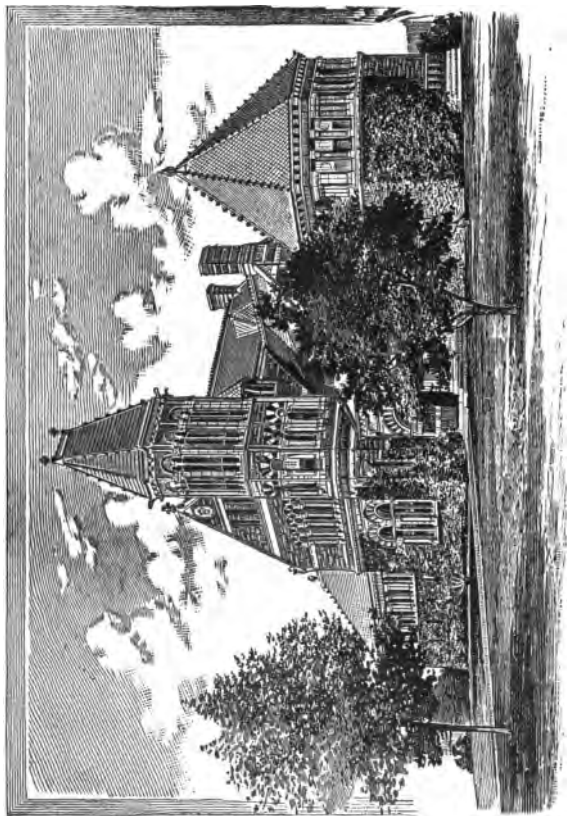
Tufts College occupies College Hill, lying between Somerville and Medford. It was founded in 1854, and is co-educational; the president is Rev. E. H. Capen. Its fine situation is rich in pleasant views. Among its buildings are Goddard Chapel, with a beautiful bell tower, and the Barnum Museum of Natural History. The library is near the summit of the hill. It contains 43,000 volumes, and will be open for inspection June 16, 19 and 20. It is conveniently reached from the Sullivan Square terminus of the Elevated by Tufts College and Medford Hillside cars (40 minutes from Boston) or by many trains from the North Station (15 min.), with about seven minutes' walk.

Medford.

Medford is an old town, dating from 1630, and rich in historical associations. It may be reached by the steam railroad from North Station (16 min.), or by electric cars to Medford Square via Main Street, Charlestown (25 min.). The line passes Mt. Benedict, where the Ursuline Convent was burned by a mob in 1834. Among points of interest are the Royall House, 1738; the old Garrison House, near the square, 1640; and the Cradock House, in East Medford. "This is believed to be the oldest house in the country now standing which retains its original form. The supposition is, that its building was begun in the spring of 1634" (Bacon).

The Public Library of Medford is a good instance of the successful adaptation of a dwelling house to library uses. It stands on High Street, and the West Medford





Woburn Public Library.

cars from Sullivan Square, Charlestown, pass it. The new book room is worthy of examination. It was constructed for free access, and is very well lighted, the light being diffused by ribbed glass. The library contains about 25,000 volumes. (Reference room, 3,000; Children's room, 4,000). It is open daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P. M., and Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays to 9 P.M. There is no age limit. Librarian, Miss Mary E. Sargent.

Everett, Malden, Melrose.

Everett is a pleasant city on the Mystic toward Malden. The Parlin Memorial Library is at the corner of Broadway and School Street, on the line of the Malden and Everett electrics (30 min.). It is open on week days from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M., and contains 15,250 volumes. The building was erected in 1895. Librarian, Miss E. L. Johnson.

Malden, beyond Everett, is reached by steam cars from the North Station (12 min.), or by electrics passing through Everett (30 min.). The Public Library occupies the Converse Memorial Building (built in 1885, and enlarged in 1896), the work of Richardson, and one of the best examples of his art. It is situated on Salem Street, three minutes from the Saugus branch, or ten minutes from the B. & M. It is open daily from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M., contains 40,000 volumes, and possesses a fine art gallery. Librarian, Miss L. A. Williams.

From Malden we may pass by the way of Pine Banks, a private pleasure ground loaned to the city by Hon. E. S. Converse, to the pleasant town of Melrose. The Public Library is in the Y. M. C. A. Building on Main Street, on the line of the electrics (45 minutes from Boston). It contains 13,600 volumes, and is open daily from 2 to 9 P.M. Librarian, Miss C. M. Worthen.

Woburn.

Woburn (31 minutes from North Station) possesses one of the most beautiful library buildings in the State,

another good example of the work of Richardson. The library was founded in 1854-56, through the public interest of Hon. J. B. Winn, and was endowed with about \$227,000 by his son, Mr. C. B. Winn. The present building was completed in 1879. Besides the library, it contains an art gallery, and a museum. There are 44,000 volumes in the library, including the Baldwin scientific and engineering library, and collections of Shakesperiana, public documents, and surveyors' plans. It is open daily from 9 to 12 A.M., and 2 to 9 P.M. Librarian, W. R. Cutter.

Lexington and Concord.

Properly the Concord trip should be made by electrics after the visit to Cambridge, but it can be made directly to Lexington and Concord by steam cars from the North Station (Lexington via South Division B. & M., 38 minutes; Concord via Fitchburg Division, 49 minutes). From Harvard Square, the electrics follow Massachusetts Avenue, which, after Porter's Station, is the line of the British retreat after the battle at Concord, and the principal points of interest are marked by wayside tablets. Notable among these is one marking the site of the Black Horse Tavern, near a large and isolated elm tree. Here the Committee of Safety met before and after the Lexington fight.

Arlington.

The Robbins Free Library, on Massachusetts Avenue, at Arlington Centre, is about two minutes' walk from the railroad station (15 to 25 min.) and is passed by Arlington Heights electrics (45 min.). The library is open on week days from 10 to 12, 1 to 6, 7 to 9, and Sundays, 2.30 to 5.30 P.M. It contains about 17,400 volumes. The present building was erected in 1892. The library has a special collection of 90,000 portraits and engravings. Librarian, Miss E. J. Newton. The electrics continue on





Lexington Green.

Loaned by the Boston and Maine R. R.

Massachusetts Avenue to Arlington Heights. Here we change cars for Lexington.

Lexington.

The road is all historic ground; many are the tablets that mark houses and sites by the way, and a local guide-book is required. Among the houses are the Jonathan Harrington house, home of the last survivor of the Battle of Lexington, and the Munroe Tavern, occupied by Earl Percy. Interest centres, of course, in Lexington Common and surrounding houses; the Battle Monument dates from 1799.

The Cary Library is on Massachusetts Avenue, at the centre of the town, and occupies the lower portion of the Town Hall. It is open daily from 2 to 7 P.M., and contains 20,526 volumes. The historical relics in the Memorial Hall, which adjoins the library, are worthy of examination, including Major Pitcairn's pistols, and portraits of Paul Revere (by Stuart), William Dawes, and Earl Percy, the latter presented by the Duke of Northumberland. A guide to Lexington has been published by the Lexington Historical Society.

Concord.

Concord, ten miles from Lexington and 20 miles from Boston, is situated on the Concord River, formed by the meeting of the Sudbury and Assabet rivers. The chief point of interest is the Old North Bridge, where the British soldiers began their retreat to Boston after the skirmish with the Americans. At the head of the bridge is a stone monument, and nearby, the graves of two British soldiers. Across the bridge is French's fine bronze statue of the Minute Man.

Near the Bridge is the Old Manse, where Emerson wrote "Nature," and Hawthorne lived from 1842-46; among other houses is the Wayside, occupied by Hawthorne from 1852 to 1864; Orchard House, the home of

Louisa M. Alcott; the house of R. W. Emerson, and several of historic interest, as Wright's Tavern, and the Elisha Jones house, opposite the Old Manse, which boasts a British bullet hole. Walden Pond, the scene of Thoreau's "Walden," now a popular resort, is about a mile and a half from Concord by Heywood and Walden Streets. The burial place of Emerson, Thoreau and Hawthorne is Sleepy Hollow cemetery on Bedford Street, about ten minutes' walk from the square.

The Public Library is on the corner of Main and Sudbury Streets, five minutes' walk from the railroad station, and on the route of the electrics. It is open on week days from 9 to 12 and 2 to 6, and contains 33,000 volumes, among which may be noticed the collection of books by Concord authors and books about Concord and its people contained in the Concord alcove. Librarian, Miss Helen W. Kelley. Visitors to Concord will naturally obtain "Concord, historic, literary, and picturesque," by G. B. Bartlett, Boston, D. Lothrop & Co.

The Park System.

The Boston Park system, in which is included both the Boston municipal system and the Metropolitan and suburban systems, is one of the most interesting and attractive features of the city; those who intend to visit even a portion of it should procure a copy of the "Boston Park Guide," by Sylvester Baxter, which may be had at bookstores.

The system of city parks may be said to begin with the Common, the Public Garden and Commonwealth Avenue, but it is commonly entered at Charlesgate on Beacon Street, or at the Fenway on Boylston Street, just beyond Massachusetts Avenue. Hence the drive, the ride, and the walk, crossing and recrossing Stony Brook on a series of fine bridges, lead to Jamaica Park with its beautiful pond, by which Francis Parkman had his summer home.

Arboretum.

From Jamaica Park we pass by a narrow way to Arnold Arboretum, the property of Harvard College, but by agreement with the city connected with the park system. This is well worthy of a visit, both for its natural beauty and considered as a museum of trees and shrubs. On the grounds is the Hunnewell Building, containing a fine special library given to the College by the director, Professor Charles S. Sargent, the author of "The silva of North America." Visitors will ascend Weld Hill, whence there is a fine view, and should not fail to see Hemlock Hill, at the Centre Street entrance, near Forest Hills station (15 min.). Another narrow passage leads under the railroad to the principal Boston park, Franklin Park.

Franklin Park.

The park can also be reached by electric from Boston direct to the main entrance on the eastern side. Public carriages take visitors around the park for 25c., and a carriage may be left at any point and another taken later, on one fare.

Metropolitan Park System.

The system, though connecting at points with the city parkways, lies in a circuit of ten to twelve miles around the city, between the two outer defences of Boston, Nantasket Beach on the south and the peninsula of Nahant on the north.

Nantasket.

Nantasket Beach is the southern or landward mile of the beautiful sandy spit which runs three miles northwest to Point Allerton, and then with a sharp turn two miles further to Point Pemberton, beyond the hill of Hull. It is twenty-one miles by rail from the South Station, but is more pleasantly reached by boat from Rowe's wharf. From Nantasket, a pleasant trip may be made by public

carriages along the Jerusalem Road to the rocks of Cohasset.

Blue Hills of Milton.

Blue Hills Reservation, the largest in the city, containing 4,858 acres, covers nearly the whole group of the Blue Hills in Milton, Canton, and Quincy. It has been left for the most part in its primitive condition. Blue Hill Avenue connects it with Franklin Park, but it is most quickly reached by steam cars from the South Station to Readville (27 min.; carriages at station; 11-2 miles). On Great Blue Hill is the Meteorological Observatory, founded by Mr. A. Lawrence Rotch.

Hemlock Gorge and Echo Bridge.

At Newton Upper Falls, reached by steam cars from the South Station, or by a trolley via Newton Boulevard and the Newton and Boston electric railroad, is one of the most beautiful of the reservations, that of Hemlock Gorge, where the fine arch of Echo Bridge carries an aqueduct of the Metropolitan water system across the Charles.

Norumbega.

A trolley trip by way of the Newton Boulevard, past Chestnut Hill Reservoir, to Norumbega, brings one to one of the pleasantest parts of the river system, where there is a pleasure resort with a zoological collection and a restaurant; or one can take the B. & A. R.R. at the South Station to Riverside (28 min.), where canoes can be had for a delightful trip of three miles along the Charles River. On the river bank is Norumbega Tower, erected by Professor Horsford as evidence of his belief that the valley of the Charles was the scene of the Norse discoveries and settlements about 1000 A.D. At Waltham are the huge buildings of the American Watch Company. The Public Library, on Moody Street, is reached by Newton and Waltham, and Watertown and Waltham elec-

trics, or by two minutes' walk from the railroad station. It is open week days, 1 to 9 P.M., and contains 27,954 volumes. Librarian, Mrs. Mary E. Bill.

On the outskirts of Waltham is Prospect Hill, now a park, whose summit gives a charming view of the country from Mount Wachusett to the sea. At Watertown, where the Newton cars cross the Charles, may be seen from the west side of the bridge a bit of stone embankment attributed by Prof. Horsford to the Norsemen. A mile further down the river is the United States Arsenal. The Public Library at Watertown is on Main Street, near four lines of electrics; it is open on week days from 2 to 9 P.M.; Sundays, 3 to 9 P.M., and contains 27,300 volumes. The building dates from 1884, but has a new stack and reference rooms just completed. Librarian, Mr. S. F. Whitney.

Newton.

On the opposite side of the river lies Newton. The Public Library is at 414 Centre Street, close to the Boston & Albany Railroad station, and near the line of the Newton electrics from Boston via Cottage Farm. The library is open week days from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. It contains 61,423 volumes, and the building, which is embowered in vines, dates from 1870. School work is a marked feature of the Newton Library, also the circulation of photographs. Librarian, Miss E. P. Thurston.

Waverley.

Waverley is reached by electrics from Mount Auburn cemetery (15 minutes). Beaver Brook, with its pretty fall, on the right of the main road, and the Oaks, on the left, where a well-marked kame bears the largest oaks in New England, lie about 8 minutes' walk beyond the end of the electric route.

Middlesex Fells.

This, the second largest of the reservations, includes

the hilly and wooded districts around Spot Pond, lying in the towns of Winchester, Malden, Medford, Melrose and Stoneham. Entrance may be made from West Medford, reached either by train (17 min.) or trolley, and following the parkway on the eastern shore of the Mystic Lakes. Just below Winchester the parkway turns to the east and enters the reservation, not far from the Observation Tower. The Winchester Public Library is on Pleasant Street. Arlington and Medford electrics pass; it contains 14,717 volumes, and is open 2 to 8.30 P.M. on week days. Librarian, Miss C. A. Quimby.

The Fells may be reached with less walking from Fells Station (19 min.), on the west, or from Wyoming Station (20 min.), where carriages will be found, and Spot Pond is easily reached. A parkway is to connect the Fells with the reservations which extend along the shore from Beachmont to Lynn and Nahant.

Nahant.

Nahant, "the cold-roast-Boston" of Thomas G. Appleton, a narrow peninsula reaching into the Atlantic, may be seen across the marshes as the train approaches Lynn. It may be reached by barge from the Lynn Railroad station. The attraction of Nahant is its rocky cliffs and their curious formation, such as the Spouting Horn, Castle Rock, and Pulpit Rock. It has a Public Library in a beautiful building erected in 1895, on the corner of Nahant Road and Pleasant Street. It is open week days from 10 A.M. to 1 and from 2 to 5 P.M., and contains about 13,250 volumes. Librarian, Miss May W. Perkins. Nahant may be visited as a part of the trip to Lynn, made either by the B. & M. Railroad, or by the more attractive Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad from Atlantic Avenue at the foot of Broad Street, or by electrics, or more pleasantly still, by boat trip from Boston.

Revere.

The bathing house established by the Metropolitan





Park Commission at Revere Beach is well worthy of a visit, not to mention the beautiful expanse of beach itself. The Revere library is at the corner of Broadway and Pleasant Street, on the line of the Lynn electrics (30 min. from Boston). It is open Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 2 to 5, 7 to 9 P.M.; there are 8,000 volumes. A new (Carnegie) building is being erected. Librarian, Miss A. P. Fenno.

Cape Ann and The North Shore.

Cape Ann is a rocky promontory about nine miles in length by one and a half to six in width, which forms the northern shore of Massachusetts Bay. Strictly, it is a promontory fronted by an island, since Annisquam River, connecting with Gloucester Harbor, cuts it quite in two. The peninsula was long the favorite resort of artists before it became a summer home for the wealthy. It abounds in picturesque and contrasted scenery, and its walks and rides can hardly be exhausted by the most assiduous explorers during the short period of a conference. "The ocean on the north shore of Massachusetts Bay possesses a wider range of expression than on the other side, where it begins to woo the sands of Cape Cod and to yield to the milder moods of the Gulf Stream. It is a veritable lion here, and the rugged, rock-bound coast seems to be a necessary bulwark to stay the fury of the elements. . . . But though a lion when roused, this northern sea has a nobleness of disposition which makes you forget its cruelty on the very morrow after it has strewn the beach with salvage, and dashed in gorgeous spray well-nigh up to your chamber window. Then there is a depth of blue in the sky and water, and a life-giving, life-stirring warmth in the sun which fills the soul with gladness; and when at nightfall the breeze dies away, and the pink and saffron clouds paint themselves upon the peaceful deep and the silent landscape, what a joy it is to sit and watch the twilight fade into night, the stars ap-

pear, and the lighthouse beacons come out like other stars along the horizon. How still, refreshing, and soothing is the night!" (Robert Grant, "The North Shore," pp. 57. 58.)

For good accounts of the North Shore see "The North Shore of Massachusetts," by Robert Grant, 1896; "Romance and reality of the Puritan coast," by E. H. Garrett, 1897; Scribner's Magazine, vol. 16; New England Magazine, vol. 10; "In and around Cape Ann," by J. S. Webber, Jr., 1885.

Magnolia.

Magnolia (27 miles from Boston) as a summer resort dates back to 1870. The large hotels, "Oceanside," "New Magnolia" and "Hesperus," are about two miles from the railroad station and occupy the fine rocky bluffs near Norman's Woe, the scene of Longfellow's poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus." "The Flume" is about a half mile from the hotels, and a short distance beyond is "Rafe's Chasm," 200 feet in length, 60 feet in depth and 10 feet wide. During a storm the water rushes into this narrow channel in the trap rock, with tremendous force, striking against its sides with the sound of thunder. "Nowhere does our road come nearer to the enduring rocks and the clamorous sea than here. Even on a calm day, the ear is filled with watery noise. . . . In summer this white bulwark of tumbled rocks, bleaching under the sun, is overhung by wide, deep masses of sweet-brier, descendants of those same 'sweet single roses' that cheered the Rev. Francis Higginson that June day in 1629, when the first English ship sailed adventurously amid the reefs and ledges along this 'Land of rocks and roses.'" (Garrett, "The Puritan Coast," pp. 174, 175.)

In a swamp not far away, grows the rare and beautiful magnolia (*magnolia glauca*), first mentioned by Dr. Manasseh Cutler, and for which the locality is named. Magnolia is happy in possessing that delightful feature of a summer



Rale's Chasm, Magnolia.

Loaned by "The Oceanside".



home, an abundance of walks that are at once short, charming and varied, leading either by the sea of many sounds—whistling buoys, etc., or winding through the thick woods, while for those of a more adventurous turn and perhaps an easier conscience with regard to sessions, there are pleasant excursions about Cape Ann to Eastern Point, Rockport, Pigeon Cove, Annisquam, Manchester and Beverly, or further afield along the shore south toward Boston, or north to Newburyport, and inland to Andover and the towns of the Merrimac.

The Magnolia Library is a private institution, and was incorporated in 1886. The library building was erected in 1890. It has about 4,300 volumes, and is open on week days from 9 to 12. The building contains a hall for social purposes, and "it has already been arranged," so the librarian, Miss Elizabeth T. Thornton, writes, "that the hall is to be at the service of the Association, and I shall see that the library room is kept open all day whilst the Association is in Magnolia, in case anyone likes to use it, and, of course, they will be most welcome to the books."

Gloucester.

Gloucester (population, 26,121 ; 31 miles from Boston) was incorporated as a plantation in 1642, though an unsuccessful attempt was made by the Dorchester Company to plant a settlement here as early as 1623. It is now the foremost fishing port in the world and a visit to its wharves and fish packing houses will be found most interesting and instructive. Fish glue is also largely manufactured. John Murray, the "Apostle of Universalism," founded his first church here in 1779. "Around the Cape" is a favorite excursion from Gloucester. This can be done in part by electric. The distance is about fourteen miles, passing through Rockport, with its extensive granite quarries, Pigeon Cove, Lanesville and Annisquam. Cape Ann was visited by Capt. John Smith in 1614, who named it Cape Tragabigzanda, in memory of a Turkish princess

who had befriended him while a prisoner at Constantinople in 1601. See also Guide to Gloucester.

The Sawyer Free Library is on Middle Street, five minutes' walk from the railroad station, two minutes from the Beverly electrics. It is open daily from 10 to 5 and 7 to 8, contains 15,000 volumes, and is housed in a building dating from 1764. Librarian, Miss Rachel S. Webber.

During the summer wagonettes are run between Magnolia and Gloucester, a lovely drive through the woods.

Peabody.

Peabody (population, 11,523; 2 miles from Salem; railroad or electrics), formerly the "Middle Precinct" of Salem, was named in honor of George Peabody, the philanthropist, who was born in this town in 1795, in a house still standing. Tanning is the principal industry. The Peabody Institute at 65 Main Street is on the line of the Essex Street electrics from Salem. It is open on week days from 2 to 8 P.M. The library contains 38,000 volumes and has on exhibition a portrait of Queen Victoria, given by her to George Peabody. It is 10 x 14 inches in size, painted on gold and adorned with rich jewels. Librarian, L. P. Osborn. The Eben Dale Sutton Reference Library is on the upper floor of the Peabody Institute building (erected in 1854). It is open in the afternoon on week days, and contains 3,585 volumes, including a number of early Americana. Librarian, Miss Augusta F. Daniels.

Manchester.

Manchester (25 miles from Boston) was incorporated in 1645, and at an earlier date was known as Jeffry's Creek. It has many fine estates. The "Singing Beach," when pressed by the foot or struck by an incoming wave, sends forth a musical sound. Along the shore are many bold headlands, and inland are picturesque and interesting drives over fine hard roads.



Singing Beach, Manchester.

Loaned by the Boston and Maine R. R.



The Public Library is on Union Street, five minutes' walk from the railroad station. Is reached from Magnolia, five minutes by rail and ten minutes by barge. It is open daily in the afternoon, and contains 10,500 volumes. It collects local history, makes a feature of work for children, and gives free access to all persons over twelve. Librarian, D. L. Bingham. Building erected in 1886.

Beverly.

Beverly (18 miles from Boston) was settled in 1630. In early times it was called Bass River and was a part of Salem. It has an extensive shoe-manufacturing industry. Along the shore and at Montserrat, Prides Crossing and Beverly Farms are many magnificent summer residences.

The Public Library is on Cabot Street, on the line of the Lynn & Boston electrics; 10 to 15 minutes' walk from the railroad station. It is open on week days in the afternoon. It has 20,000 volumes, which are inconveniently housed in the City Hall. Librarian, Miss M. P. Smith.

Danvers.

Danvers, 21 miles from Boston on the Eastern Division of the B. & M., 5 miles from Salem (electrics from Beverly), and known as "Salem Village" in early times, was the scene of the outburst of the witchcraft delusion in 1692. It was the birthplace of George Peabody, and was naturally the recipient of his beneficence, which it shares with many of the towns in this corner of the State. The Peabody Institute contains 21,000 volumes, and possesses a life-size portrait of the founder. It is on Sylvan Street and Peabody Avenue, on line of electrics. Open Mondays, Wednesday, Fridays and Saturdays 2 to 8 P.M. Librarian, Mrs. E. D. Patch. Danvers is the site of an immense public hospital for the insane.

Marblehead.

Marblehead (population, 7,582; 3 miles from Salem;

railroad or electrics) is built upon a rocky peninsula and in the early days was largely engaged in the fisheries. Its narrow crooked streets and quaint houses have much to interest the visitor. In 1775, this town was second only to Boston in population. Marblehead Neck is a summer resort and many yachts and pleasure boats frequent the harbor during the season.

Abbot Public Library is on Washington Square, about five minutes' walk from the railroad station and also from the electrics. It is open Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M. It contains 15,000 volumes, and is housed in the Town Hall. Librarian, Miss M. G. Brown. See also Road's "Guide to Marblehead."

Salem.

Salem (population, 35,956; 17 miles from Boston) is the mother town of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and at two different periods has been the seat of its government. The Indian name was Naumkeag. Roger Conant built the first house in 1626, and John Endicott, with his company, came in 1628. The settlement was "called Salem, from the peace which they had and hoped in it." Salem is the shire-town of the county of Essex, and here the Quakers were persecuted in 1661, and later, in 1692, nineteen persons accused of witchcraft were executed by hanging, not by burning, on "Gallows Hill," while Giles Corey was pressed to death for refusing to plead. The witchcraft delusion arose in the family of Rev. Samuel Parris, pastor at "Salem Village," now Danvers, and at the time of the great gaol delivery, seventeen months afterwards, the gaols at Salem, Ipswich and Boston were crowded with accused persons. At the North Bridge, on Sunday, February 26, 1775, occurred the first armed resistance of the Revolution, when Lt.Col. Leslie and the 64th Regt. of the King's Regulars, who had landed at Marblehead and marched to Salem in search of concealed



Salem Public Library and Essex Institute.



cannon, were successfully opposed by the town's people, without bloodshed. The first Provincial Congress assembled here on October 5, 1774, and then adjourned to Concord, during its session passing a vote renouncing the authority of the British Parliament. Salem's early commercial activity with India, China and other eastern countries, made the town famous during the last century. The wharves along Derby street are now deserted save by a few coasting vessels, and the city is being developed through its cotton mills and leather industries. Nathaniel Hawthorne was born in Salem, in the house now numbered 27 Union Street. His admirers will find other points associated with his life and writings, enumerated in the "Itinerary of Historic Places," furnished gratuitously by the Essex Institute. Aside from its historical associations, the Salem of today is best known for its museums and libraries.

The Museum of the Peabody Academy of Science (161 Essex Street) occupies the Hall erected in 1824, by the East India Marine Society, which was organized in 1799, and a second and larger hall, in the rear, which was built in 1886. In 1867, the institution was endowed by George Peabody, of London. The museum contains a good synoptical collection, illustrating the orders of the animal kingdom; an ethnological exhibit which ranks among the best in America and which is especially rich in objects from the South Sea Islands, Japan, China and the Orient; a nearly complete collection illustrating the geology, archæology, fauna and flora of Essex County; and a collection of marine objects, portraits, models and pictures of vessels, illustrating the commercial period of Salem. Open, 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Sundays, 2 to 5 P.M. Admission free. Prof. Edward S. Morse, director.

The Essex Institute (132 Essex Street), incorporated in 1848, was formed by the union of the Essex Historical Society, incorporated in 1821, and the Essex County Natural History Society, organized in 1833, and is sup-

ported by an annual assessment of its members, now numbering nearly 900, and by the income from its funds. Its building was erected for a dwelling, in 1851, by Tucker Daland, a merchant of Salem. Its museum contains many fine portraits and works of art, and an extensive collection of historical relics and curiosities. Its library (reference) of 85,330 volumes, 295,115 pamphlets, and a very large collection of newspapers, bound and unbound, including many 18th. century prints, occupies the larger part of the building and also the first floor, basement and attic, of Plummer Hall, adjoining. In fireproofs, at the rear, are preserved the early imprints, the collection of coins and medals, and a large collection of MSS., broadsides, engraved portraits, and autograph letters. Special collections:—genealogy and local history, 4,944 volumes; China and the Chinese, in the English language, 880 volumes; marine (755 MS. log-books and sea journals), 1,939 volumes; directories, 4,450 volumes; Essex County, Mass., authors and imprints, 2,057 volumes and 10,956 pamphlets; and a large collection of U. S. Government publications. George Francis Dow, secretary; Alice G. Waters, librarian.

The Salem Athenæum (134 Essex Street), a circulating library, limited to shareholders, occupies a finely proportioned hall on the second floor of Plummer Hall,—site of the birthplace of Prescott, the historian. The Athenæum was incorporated in 1810 and was the outgrowth of the "Social Library" of 1760, and the "Philosophical Library" of 1781, the nucleus of which was a collection of scientific books, the library of Dr. Richard Kirwan, and which was captured in the Irish Channel in 1781, by the American privateer, Hugh Hill, of Beverly. 24,000 volumes. Mrs. Alice H. Stone, librarian.

Salem Public Library (370 Essex Street), 10 minutes' walk from B. & M. Railroad station, or Peabody electrics from Town House Square; formerly the residence of

Capt. John Bertram, built in 1855; presented to the City by his widow and daughters and opened to the public in July, 1889. The building illustrates the adaptation of a dwelling house to library purposes. 43,000 vols. Special collections: cookery and domestic economy, 375 vols.; shorthand, 194 vols. Open, 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. Sundays, 2 to 8 P.M. Gardner M. Jones, librarian.

For extended account of Salem and its points of interest, see "The Visitors' Guide to Salem," published by the Essex Institute.

Lynn.

Lynn (population, 68,513; 12 miles from Boston) was first settled in 1629 and named for Lynn Regis, Norfolk, England. It is the first city in the world in the manufacture of shoes. The extensive works of the Thomson-Houston Electric Co. (The General Electric Co.) are located here. Moll Pitcher, the reputed sorceress of the Revolutionary period, lived near "High Rock," which commands an extensive view of the city and the surrounding waters. This is now a part of "Lynn Woods," the public park system, where also may be seen "Dungeon Rock," a narrow passage 135 feet long cut in the porphyry rock by a person inspired by spiritualism to dig there for piratical treasure. At Saugus, not far away, works for smelting iron were erected in 1643, and a kettle cast at that time may be seen at the Lynn City Hall.

Lynn Public Library, at the corner of City Hall Square and North Common Street, on the line of the Lynn & Boston electrics, the Myrtle Street and the Wyoma and West Lynn electrics from the station; ten minutes' walk from the steam cars, is open daily from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M. It contains 62,000 volumes, including a special collection on local history. The new building (1899) is light, attractive, and convenient. Librarian, John C. Houghton.

The Towns of the Merrimac.

Lowell.

Lowell, an hour from Boston (North Station), about ten miles up the river from Lawrence, is the older rival of that city in manufactures. The City Library is on Merrimac Street, next to the City Hall, three minutes' walk from the Merrimac railroad station, and on the line of Varnum, Pawtucketville and Cabot Street electrics. It is open daily from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., and contains 65,000 volumes. The building was erected in 1890-1893. Special attention is devoted to exhibitions of pictures, and to the preparation of lists of books on special subjects. Librarian, Mr. F. A. Chase.

Lawrence.

The chief interest of Lawrence (1 hr., 11 min. from North Station) centres in its many mills and the utilization of its water power. The Public Library is at the corner of Hampshire and Haverhill Streets, on the line of Methuen and Haverhill electrics, and is ten minutes' walk from the railroad station. The library is open daily from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5, and contains 52,741 volumes. The building dates from 1891, but an addition containing new reference, juvenile and newspaper and periodical rooms is nearly ready for use. Librarian, William A. Walsh. Lawrence was the scene of the terrible fall of the Pemberton Mills in 1860.

Methuen.

Methuen, a few miles north of Lawrence (electrics), is a pleasant town, fortunate in the possession of the beautiful Nevins Library, built in 1883-1884. It contains 15,209 volumes. Librarian, Miss H. L. Crosby. The First Church contains a stained glass window by LaFarge.

Andover.

Andover, south of Lawrence, is widely known for its educational institutions. Phillips Academy was founded

in 1777, and has long been one of the leading secondary schools of the country. The Theological Seminary was founded about 1808. The library, corner of Main and Salem Streets, is on the line of Lawrence electrics. It contains 53,400 volumes. Librarian, W. L. Ropes. The Abbott Female Seminary is also at Andover.

The Public Library, at the corner of Main and Essex Streets, five minutes from the railroad station and near the electrics from Lawrence, is in the Memorial Hall built in 1872 by the gifts of John and Peter Smith, John Dove, and others. It is open daily from 8.30 to 12, 3 to 5.30, 7 to 9, and contains 16,000 volumes. Its card catalogue was presented to it complete in 1895 by Mrs. John Byers. There is an art gallery in connection with the library.

Haverhill.

Haverhill, ten miles down the river from Lawrence, is one of the leading shoe towns of the State. The Public Library building was erected in 1875, and contains 65,000 volumes. Mr. Edward Capen, one of the oldest members of the A. L. A., was librarian for twenty-five years. The present librarian is Mr. J. G. Moulton.

Newburyport.

From Haverhill there are the choice of two delightful trolley trips to the sea, one on either side of the river. The northern route passes the birthplace of Whittier (open to the public), the scene of "Snowbound," and through Amesbury to Salisbury, well known for its magnificent beach. From Salisbury the electrics cross the river to Newburyport.

Newburyport, at the mouth of the Merrimac river, is a picturesque town in the centre of an extremely interesting district. The Public Library is on State Street, eight minutes' walk from the railroad station, and on the line of electrics connecting with Beverly and all neighboring towns. The library is open daily from 9 A.M. to 8 P.M.,

and contains 38,000 volumes. The library building dates from 1771, and was adapted to the use of the library in 1868 and 1882. It has a special fund for works on American history, especially New England town history. Librarian, Mr. John D. Parsons.

The South Shore.

A few of the suburbs south of Boston have been already mentioned in the account of the park system. Among others is the old town of Dedham, on the Providence Division of the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad, eleven miles from Boston; and Quincy, on the Old Colony Branch, eight miles from Boston. The Thomas Crane Public Library, five minutes from the steam cars, is open daily from 1 to 8 P.M.; on Saturdays, 10 to 12 A.M. and 1 to 9 P.M. It contains about 21,000 volumes, and has a good collection of local history. The library of President John Adams is now deposited in the Boston Public Library. Those who have time to spare will find a visit to the great granite quarries at Quincy and Quincy Adams of interest. The birthplace of John Adams and that of John Quincy Adams is at Quincy Adams, a mile or so south of Quincy.

Plymouth.

There are many attractive places along the South Shore, but the principal excursion which will be made in this direction is probably that to Plymouth. Plymouth can be reached directly from Boston, South Station, via Whitman, in one hour and twenty-eight minutes, or via Cohasset, along the coast, by a somewhat longer journey. The boat trip to Plymouth is very pleasant, but allows only three hours in the town. It is better, though more expensive, to go by rail and return by boat. The principal points of interest are Plymouth Rock, on the shore near the steam boat landing, Cole's Hill, back of the Rock (the first burial place), Burial Hill, reached from the town

square, where Gov. Bradford and many of the earlier settlers are buried, and from which a fine view of the Bay is obtained. As the tide in going out leaves a large part of Plymouth Harbor bare, the town should, if possible, be visited when high tide falls in the middle of the day. On Court Street, at the corner of Chilton, is Pilgrim Hall (25c admission), containing many interesting antiquities. Further north, just beyond the railroad station, is the national monument to the Pilgrims, locally known as the Faith Monument. At the Court House, corner of Russell Street, are preserved the earliest records of the town. On Leyden Street may be seen the site of the first houses. A pleasant ride may be had by taking the electrics to Hotel Pilgrim and the bluff at the head of Plymouth Beach, and through the woods to Manomet.

The Public Library is on North Street, on the line of the electrics, ten minutes' walk from the railroad station. It is open on week days from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M., and contains 13,500 volumes. The building was erected in 1901. The library has a collection of several thousand photographs and views. Librarian, Miss Nellie Thomas.

Worcester.

Worcester (1 hour by B. & A. R.R. from the South Station) contains several libraries of peculiar interest. The Public Library, on Elm Street, reached by Main Street electrics going north, was founded in 1859 by the gift of 7,000 volumes from Dr. John Green, who left a fund for the library at his death. The building was erected in 1861, and enlarged in 1891 and 1900. It is open week days from 9 A.M. to 9.30 P.M.; Sundays, 2 to 9 P.M. It contains 138,000 volumes, and is remarkably well provided with sets of periodicals, books adapted to an industrial community, works in various languages, and works on the fine arts, having also a fine collection of large photographs and engravings. This library was a pioneer in the movement to put the public library at the

service of the public schools, and conducts an extensive and somewhat elaborate school work. There is also a children's room. A large number of well-trained assistants are employed to aid persons making investigations. Lessons are given in popular bibliography, and there is a large but guarded freedom in admission to the shelves. Inter-library loaning is a marked feature of the work. The library has been under the charge of Mr. S. S. Green since 1871.

The library of the American Antiquarian Society is at the corner of Highland and Main Streets, on the line of all electric cars running north from Front Street, except Grant Square and Normal School cars. The library is open on week days from 9 to 5, except Saturday afternoons. It contains 110,000 volumes, and has a collection of special value in American history and early American imprints, including volumes of early newspapers, rare manuscripts, and a collection of school books. The present building dates from 1853, annex in 1876. Librarian, Edmund M. Barton.

Library of Clark University is at 950 Main Street, on the line of all Main Street cars running south. It is open daily from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., and contains 20,000 volumes. A new building is in process of erection which will cost \$100,000. The librarian, Mr. L. N. Wilson, will be glad to show plans, with perhaps one or two new features, to those interested.

The Worcester County Law Library is on Main Street, near Lincoln Square, on the line of Main Street cars. It is open daily from 9 to 5; Saturdays, 9 to 1, and contains 21,000 volumes. The building dates from 1848, but was remodelled in 1900. At this library the law section of the E. C. was worked out and first applied. The Librarian, Dr. G. E. Wier, states that the "special feature in the card catalogue is the absence of 'see also' and 'see,' and full cataloguing, not analyzing."





Providence Public Library.

Wellesley College.

Wellesley College, for women, is fifteen miles from Boston on the B. & A. Railroad from the South Station, and is also to be reached by electrics through the Newtons. It was founded in 1870 by Henry F. Durant, and beside its extremely attractive site, has much of interest for the visitor in its buildings and collections. The library is open daily from 7.30 to 9.30, and contains 53,000 volumes, among which may be noted an alcove devoted to North American languages. It is housed in a wing of the main building erected in 1875. The librarian is Miss L. B. Godfrey. There is also a town library in Wellesley.

Providence.

Providence, Rhode Island, 45 miles from Boston, is reached in an hour by express trains from the South Station. It is one of the chief centres of attraction in New England for librarians and book-lovers, and should be visited if possible. It has, of course, also, many other attractions, historical interests, and much natural beauty.

The Providence Public Library, on Washington and Greene Streets, is reached by leaving electrics at corner of Westminster and Greene Streets, or by ten minutes' walk up Washington Street from steam cars. It is open every day in the year, 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. week days, 2 to 9 P.M. Sundays and holidays. It contains 99,520 volumes. The new building, completed in 1900, offers large provision for readers as well as for books; there are 14 study rooms. Attention may be called to the standard library of the best literature, and to the Harris collection on slavery, the civil war, etc. The methods of the information desk are also interesting. Visitors will be particularly welcome in the children's department, which occupies two connecting rooms on the second floor, with about 4,500 volumes on open shelves, and bulletins, pictures, etc. On the same floor also are two other rooms frequently used in

connection with school work, one of them containing the educational library. The building is T-shaped, the six-story stack extending at right angles to the main building, and providing for the rapid delivery of the volumes stored in it at the delivery counter, but in the various special study and reading rooms of the main building, more than 42,000 volumes are accessible on open shelves.

The Providence Athenæum, on the corner of Benefit and College Streets, is not far from Brown University. It is open daily from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M., and contains 64,000 volumes, being especially strong in the fine arts and in periodicals. It still occupies the building erected in 1836. Librarian, Mr. J. L. Harrison.

Brown University Library, corner of Prospect and Waterman Streets, is ten minutes' walk from the railroad station, and may be reached by electrics on Angell Street, Brown Street and Broadway. The library is open daily after June 18th from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and contains 110,000 volumes, among which is the Harris collection of American poetry; the Wheaton collection on international law, and the Metcalf collection of pamphlets. The building was erected in 1878. Librarian, Mr. H. L. Koopman.

The library of the Rhode Island Historical Society is close to the University Library. It is open daily from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M., and contains 20,000 volumes and 60,000 pamphlets. It possesses the Jilson dramatic collection of about 1,000 volumes on the English and American stage and the Bartlett collection of American travels and ethnology. It also contains an historical museum and an art gallery. Librarian, Mr. Clarence S. Bingham.

At number 357 Benefit Street, approached by the Warren and Bristol railroad station electrics, is the John Carter Brown Library of Americana, comprising books printed in or about America before the year 1800. It was begun by Mr. John Carter Brown about 1825; at his death passed to his son, John Nicholas Brown, under the terms of whose will it has recently passed into the possession

of Brown University. It contains about 15,000 volumes, and is open only by previous appointment with the librarian, Mr. George Parker Winship. The valuable catalogue of this library, by the late librarian, John Russell Bartlett, is well known to those who have to deal with Americana.

Pawtucket.

Pawtucket has a new library building which members who visit Providence will probably wish to see (8 min. by steam cars). It is on Summer Street, 3 minutes' walk from station, and is open daily from 10 A.M. to 9 P.M. The building is of white granite, 140 feet front, adorned with fourteen marble figures in bas-relief, representing the progress of civilization. It is provided with all the rooms and appliances necessary for modern library work, and contains 20,300 volumes (capacity, 60,000). Special attention has been given to heating, lighting and ventilation. Librarian, Mrs. M. A. Sanders.

EARLY PRINTING IN BOSTON,

and the

Manuscript Sources of Massachusetts History.

The introduction of printing into the Colony of Massachusetts resulted from the gift to Harvard College of a printing press and several fonts of type. In 1638 Stephen Daye arrived from England and was put in charge of the press, thus earning the title of the earliest printer in Massachusetts Bay. The most noted issues of the press of Cambridge before 1680 were the Bay Psalm Book (1640), the inevitable almanacs, and the remarkable series of Eliot's Indian books, which was alone sufficient to give reputation to a printing office wherever established. For thirty-seven years the press at Cambridge was without a rival.

The first printer in Boston was John Foster, who united the two crafts of printing and engraving, but died when so young (aged 32) that the number of his printed titles is not large. The first issue from his press, as established by Dr. Samuel A. Green, was a sermon of Increase Mather, "The Wicked Man's Portion," printed in 1675. It was in Boston that the first newspaper printed in America appeared, but its publisher, Benjamin Harris, now known to be the author or compiler of one of the most extensively printed of books, the New England Primer, omitted to obtain the sanction of the authorities, and his paper was suppressed after its first issue. The reason for this act was that the issue contained "Reflections of a very high nature: as also sundry doubtful and uncertain Reports." Not for fourteen years was another attempt made to print a newspaper in New England, and the Boston

The Wicked mans Portion.

OR

A SERMON

(Preached at the Lecture in Boston in New-England the
13th day of the 4th Moneth 1674. when two men
were executed, who had murdered
their Master.)

Wherein is shewed

*That excesse in wickedness doth bring
untimely Death.*

By *INCREASE MATHER*, Teacher
of a Church of Christ.

Prov. 10. 27. *The fear of the Lord prolongeth dayes, but the years
of the wicked shall be shortned.*

Eph. 6. 2, 3. *Honour thy Father and thy Mother (which is the first
Commandment with promise) that it may be well with thee,
and thou mayst live long on the Earth.*

Pena ad paucos, metus ad omnes.

BOSTON.

Printed by *John Foster*, 1675

First Book Printed in Boston.



News-Letter beginning in 1704, was still the earliest regular weekly journal printed on this continent. Before the beginning of the eighteenth century the list of Cambridge and Boston printers was a long one, including, besides those named, Matthew Day, Samuel and Bartholomew Green, Marmaduke Johnson, Richard Pierce and John Allen. Examples of their work may be seen at the Public Library of Boston or the Massachusetts Historical Society, and will deserve some study as specimens of early printing in America.

The issues of the Massachusetts printing press in provincial times were largely concerned with theological matters, church administration and the sermons of leading divines. This distinguishes the early bibliography of Massachusetts from that of colonial New York, Pennsylvania or the colonies to the south, where political questions were more discussed. It was only natural that where the relations between church and state were close and the clergy were the guides not only of the conscience, but of the government, the press should feel this influence and reflect its decisions. A censorship was exercised over what was printed, and only the formal "Imprimatur" of the authorities would save the printer from suffering judgment for an unguardedly free utterance or a supposed slight upon the government or the doctrines of the church. The long series of sermons or theological discussions by the Mathers, Chauncys, Wadsworth, Coleman and many others, is eloquent on the limitations imposed on the printer by the social activity of the day. Toleration was not recognized for many years, and the persecutions and strange outbreaks of fanaticism have given many interesting, though sombre, chapters in New England history. The Quakers, the witchcraft delusion, and the revival or awakening under Whitefield have each given occasion to a number of issues of the press, that are extremely suggestive of the moral life of the people. No other colony of England in America can show such a fertile field for his-

torical investigation; and nowhere else may the development of the township and its institutions be so fully examined.

In the collections of Harvard University, the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Boston Public Library, these issues may be seen—some of them being considered as among the rarest of American publications. The Thomas Prince library, now deposited in the Public Library, is particularly rich in rarities. Prince deserves to be remembered as one of the earliest collectors of books in America, and he sought conscientiously and successfully to lay the foundations of a true library. Unfortunately his collection has suffered some loss, and many private collectors can show volumes containing his well-known book-plate. Even the Bradford Journal was thus labelled, showing at least a chapter of the history of that interesting relic. Before Prince began to make his collection, others had good-sized libraries for their own use, and the catalogue of Samuel Lee's library, issued in 1693, is at once the earliest known American book catalogue, and a very good guide to what books were obtainable at that time.

Massachusetts has been fortunate in her annals. At the State House, in the State Library, may be seen the manuscript of William Bradford's record of the Plymouth Plantation, a volume that must remain unique by reason of its age, intrinsic interest and strange experiences on two sides of the Atlantic. The gracious act of restoring this manuscript to Massachusetts gives to the State the keeping of what is the earliest known manuscript history of an American settlement. The first historian of Massachusetts was the Rev. William Hubbard, "equal to any of his contemporaries in learning and candor, and superior to all as a writer." From Hubbard to Hutchinson every phase of the history of the Province has been treated, more or less adequately, yet it is hardly possible at this day to treat some of the incidents dispassionately and with full

Num. 7.

PUBLIC
OCCURRENCES

Both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

Boston, Thursday Sept. 25th. 1690.

IT is desired, that the Country shall be furnished with a register (or if any Glaz of Occurrences happen, oftener,) with an Account of such considerable things as have arrived unto our Notice.

In order hereunto, the Publisher will take what pains he can to obtain a Faithful Relation of all such things; and will particularly make himself beholden to such Persons in Boston whom he knows to have been for their own use the diligent Observers of such matters.

That which is herein proposed, is, First, That memorable Occurrences of Divine Providence may not be neglected or forgotten, as they too often are. Secondly, That people every where may better understand the Circumstances of Publique Affairs, both abroad and at home; which may not only direct their Thoughts at all times, but at some times also to assist their Business and Negotiations.

Thirdly, That some thing may be done towards the curing, or at least the Charming of that Sickness of Lying, which prevails amongst us, where every thing shall be charged, but what we have reason to believe is true, repairing to the best foundation for our Information. And when there appears any material mistake in any thing that is collected, it shall be corrected in the next.

Moreover, the Publisher of these Occurrences is willing to engage, that whereas, there are many False Reports, maliciously made, and spread among us, if any well-minded person will be at the pains to trace any such false Report so far as to find out and convict the first Raifer of it, he will in this Paper (unless just Advice be given to the contrary.) expose the Name of such person, as a malicious Raifer of a false Report. It is supposed that none will dislike this Proposal, but such as intend to be guilty of so villainous a Crime.

THE Christianized Indians in some parts of Plimouth, have newly appointed a day of Thanksgiving to God for his Mercy in supplying their extrem and pinching Necessities under their late want of Corn, &c for his giving them now a prospect of a very Comfortable Harvest. Their Example may be worth Mentioning.

It is observed by the Husbandmen, that altho the With-draw of so great a Strength

from them, as what is in the Forces lately gone for Canada; made them think it almost impossible for them to get well through the Affairs of their Husbandry at this time of the year; yet the Season has been so unusually favourable that they scarce find any want of the many hundreds of hands, that are gone from them; which is looked upon as a Merciful Providence.

While the barbarous Indians were lurking about Chelmsford, there were missing about the beginning of this month a couple of Children belonging to a man of that Town; one of them aged about eleven, the other aged about nine years, both of them supposed to be fallen into the hands of the Indians.

A very Tragical Accident happened at Weymouth, the beginning of this Month, in an Old man, that was of somewhat a Stern and Morose Temper, but one that had long enjoyed the reputation of a Sober and a Pious Man, having newly buried his Wife, the Devil took advantage of the Melancholly which he thereupon fell into; his Wives discretion and industry had long been the support of his Family, and he seemed hurried with an impertinent fear that he should now come to want before he dyed, though he had very careful friends to look after him who kept a strict eye upon him, lest he should do himself any harm. But one evening escaping from them into the Cow-house, they there quickly followed him, found him hanging by a Rope, which they had used to tie their Calves withal, he was dead with his feet hest touching the Ground.

Epidemical Fevers had Agues grow very common, in some parts of the Country, whereof, tho' many dye not, yet they are sorely afflicted for their employments; but in some parts a more malignant Fever seems to prevail in such sort that it usually goes thro' a Family where it comes; and proves Mortal unto many.

The Small-pox which has been raging in Boston, after a manner very Extraordinary is now very much abated. It is thought that far more have been sick of it then were wilted with it; when it raged so much twelve years ago, nevertheless it has not been so Mortal. The number of them that have



justice to both sides. The State is laying a good foundation for the future historian in gathering the full text of the "Acts and Resolves of the General Court," a work of highest value, but apart from that it limits its action to preserving what remains of its own archives, and in inducing the towns to safeguard their records.

The manuscript archives of the State are at the State House and contain a vast quantity of unpublished material. The Revolutionary records are full, but the papers of the seventeenth and first half of the eighteenth century are by no means complete. The earliest court records (manuscript) are in the county court house, and are well worth seeing as a good example of the manner in which such manuscripts may be treated. Many documents and letters relating to the earliest history of the colony are in the Chamberlain collection of the Public Library, as well as in the Prince, Mather and Hiäcklāy papers.

Apart from the many general and local histories of Massachusetts that have been published, there is an extraordinarily wide field in unpublished material still to be explored and made accessible to the student. The public records of the towns lying near Boston are many and extend far into the seventeenth century. Some few of these, as they now exist, are worthy of mention.

On September 7, 1630, it was "ordered that Trimountain shall be called Boston" and before 1635 the new settlement had been enlarged by taking in certain "convenient enlargements," notably Mount Wollaston, Wynetsemit and Rumney Marsh. In 1635 the boundary between Boston and Charlestown was established; in 1636 the line with Dorchester; in 1641, that with Roxbury, and Cambridge. Thus before the middle of that century the town had district bounds set to its territory, bounds that were generally observed until the incorporation of the city of Boston in 1822. At the City Hall, in the office of the city clerk, may be seen the manuscript records of the proprietors, 1634-1728, and of the town proceedings from

1674 to 1822. In the same office have been deposited the records of the towns that have been annexed to Boston, and some of these are even more complete than those of the latter place. Charlestown can show the proceedings of the town from 1629, Dorchester from 1633 and Roxbury from 1647. Valuable for local and personal history are the lists of births, marriages and deaths, which were kept in these places from very early times, those of Boston, Charlestown, Dorchester and Roxbury dating from 1630.

Cambridge is nearly as old a settlement as Boston, and while "New Towne" received the name of Cambridge in 1636, its town proceedings run back to 1632. Concord, famous for many things, was before 1635 known as Musketequid; but Lexington, who shared with Concord the first experience of the Revolution, was not established until 1712, being up to that time a part of Cambridge. Watertown, adjoining New Towne, received its separate name in 1630, and thus ranks among the oldest towns of the region.

In passing from Boston to Magnolia a number of towns and cities stand out claiming attention by reason of their age and historical records. Chelsea was part of Boston until 1739, and included the Rumney Marsh, already mentioned. The plantation of Saugus is mentioned as early as 1631, and was adjacent to Salem and Marblehead. In 1637 a part of Saugus was named Lynn, but the earliest town proceedings now in existence are those of 1691. Marblehead had a separate status as a plantation in 1635, but it was not established as a town until 1649, while Salem is first mentioned in the colony records in 1630, and its town proceedings begin in 1636. From Salem were set off Beverly and Danvers. Manchester first figured as Jeffryes Creeke, taking its later name in 1645, and nine years later the town records begin. Magnolia has no history, but just beyond it, Gloucester dates from 1642 and is able to show its town proceedings from that date. In each instance these manuscript records are

in the keeping of the town or city clerk, and as venerable monuments of history well deserve a passing glance. Local and often petty as are their concerns, they contain the history of the first political institutions of the country, and from them alone can be learned the growth and modification of administrative functions.

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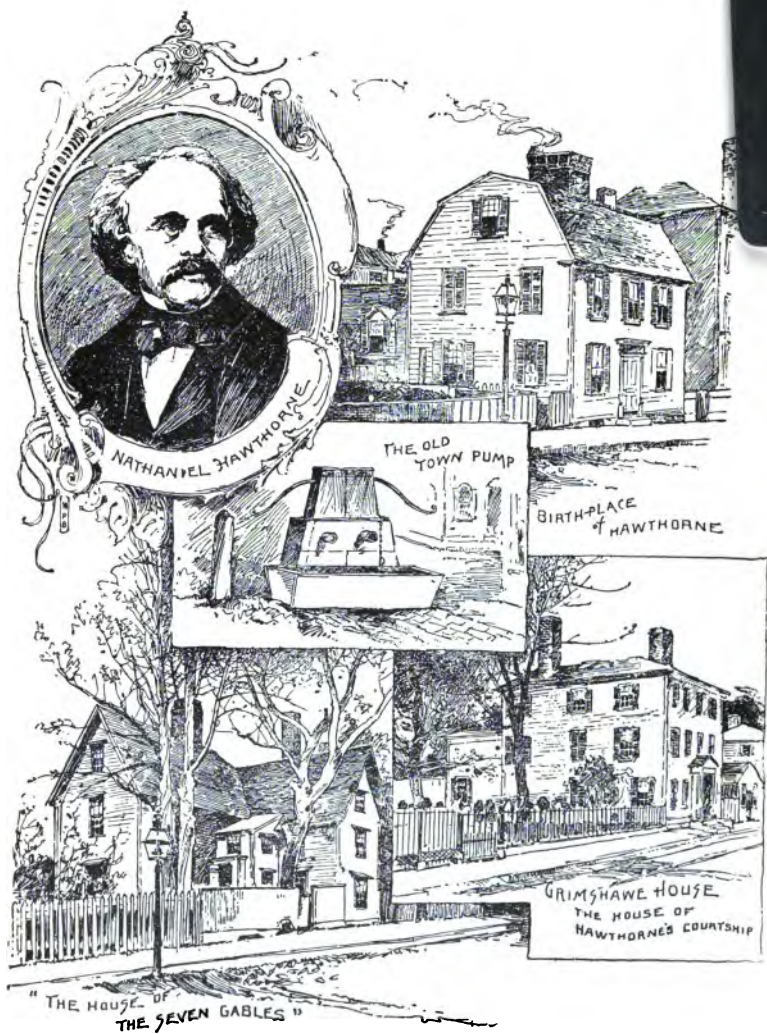
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